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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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• Bill in price by post.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs. Aug-dauns, *(or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.)*, Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all those articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash......Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash ......Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON. In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash ......Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS,
CONSISTING OF
One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.
One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot.
One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER CORKSCREW.
Complete Rs. 3 each. Cash.

The above is of the simplest construction—very strong, and is warranted to draw every Cork neatly without effort or labour on the part of the drawer.

WINE AND SPIRIT FLASKS.

A strong serviceable Flask, covered with Wicker, with double screw-on Patent tops, the outer one forming a small drinking cup.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 each. Cash.

PRINCE OF WALES' pattern Sugar Sifters, beautifully finished and gilt. Rs. 6.

ICE TONGS of best silvered plate, tastefully ornamented. Rs. 5.

MARROW SCOOPS, extra strong, thickly coated with silver. Rs. 4.

TOAST RACKS of novel patterns. Rs. 7 to 25.

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete	50	0
MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles	90	0
MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs	120	

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl	175	0
ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design	190	0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the Secure Ivory-Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the Tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture*:—

Table Knives per dozen Rs.	22	0
Dessert Knives „ „	17	8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork, per pair „	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto	7	0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four	4	0
OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish)	20	0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover	40	0
ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and of a superior quality, in three pieces as those last mentioned; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs	70	0
SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, i. e., warmer on feet with two handles, inner plate fitting tight on the warmer, and cover with shifting handle. Each Rs	50	0

, Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

BUTTER POTS, glass, with plated under dish and cover, with ornamental knob, opaque crystal, green, canary color, &c., round and oval, from Rs. 8, 10, 12, to	18	0
BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Farm pattern, cage pattern, lion, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to	30	0

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

Patterns.	Plain.	King's	Albert.	Lilly.	Linear.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Table Forks ℘ doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks „	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons „	27	42	42	4	36
Dessert Spoons „	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons.. „	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt... „	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do do. „	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. „	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons... „	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles „	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons... „	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle...... „	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle...... „	3½	4½	4½	4	4
Butter Knives... „	3	5	5	4½	4
Pickle Forks ... „	1½	3	3	3	2½

, The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.
Terms, Net Cash.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton House Pattern, three frosted glasses with silvered and gilt Spoons fitted in a raised stand of silvered plate, each for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 8.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—
Continued.

FRESH INVOICES JUST LANDED.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint ......Rs.	8	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	9	0
„ „ „ „ with measure	9	8
„ „ „ „ Extra strong	10	0
About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.		
To hold two Pints	12	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	12	8
„ „ „ „ with measure and extra strong	13	0
Twenty of this Pattern.		
To hold three Pints	15	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	16	0
„ „ „ „ Extra strong and ornamented.	17	0
To hold four Pints	20	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	22	0
„ „ „ „ Extra measure	23	0
To hold six Pints	28	0
„ „ „ „ Ornamented	29	0
„ „ „ „ Extra filter	31	0

A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.

To hold one Pint,—Plain ......Rs.	22	0
„ „ „ „ Ornamented	24	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	25	8
To hold two Pints	27	0
„ „ „ „ New model	29	8
„ „ „ „ Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints	35	0
„ „ „ „ best Patterns	40	0

This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint	20	0
„ „ „ „ New model	22	8
„ „ „ „ Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints	28	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	30	8
„ „ „ „ Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints	42	8
„ „ „ „ Double filters	46	0
To hold six Pints	56	8

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint	30	0
„ „ „ „ Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	65	0

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "Loysel's Patent." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.
In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

A FULL SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
12 Table Spoons 12 Table Forks 12 Dessert Spoons 12 Dessert Forks 12 Tea Spoons 4 Salt Spoons 6 Egg Spoons 2 Mustard Spoons 1 Soup Ladle 2 Sauce Ladles 2 Gravy Spoons 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	155	208	243	243	232
A HALF SET, COMPRISING:—					
6 Table Spoons 6 Table Forks 6 Dessert Spoons 6 Dessert Forks 6 Tea Spoons 2 Salt Spoons 3 Egg Spoons 1 Mustard Spoon 1 Soup Ladle 1 Sauce Ladle 1 Gravy Spoon 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	85	114	134	134	127

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the King's Pattern;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."
&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt, and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

PORTABLE TABLE SERVICES,

Comprising the following:—3 Table Spoons, 3 Table Forks, 3 Dessert Spoons, 3 Dessert Forks, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Egg ditto, 2 Salt ditto, 1 Mustard ditto, all of the plain pattern, and of the richest Electro-Silver ware. Also 3 Table and 3 Dessert Knives, a pair best Electro-plated Muffineers, a pair ditto Salt Cellars, with glass liners, and a handsome Mustard Pot, with ditto. Cash Price—Net, Rs 86.

Beefsteak Dishes, of best Britannia Metal.

Plain oblong and fluted oval Dishes, with warmers, of Britannia metal, each in three pieces. Per set of four. Cash Rs. 75.

AUGDANS.

Handsome Table Augdans of best Electro-Silver ware, richly chased, plated, and finished. Cash, Rs. 10, 12, to 15 each.

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedesta's, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented. Per pair, Cash, Rs. 150.

FISH CARVERS.
In neat morocco cases, with round ends, silk and velvet lined.

Fish Carvers of various elegant patterns, having handsome pierced and engraved blades, and richly ornamented handles, of best Electro-silver plate. Rs. 20, 28, 30, 35 to 45.

PICKLE FRAMES.

Rich 2-bottle Pickle Frames, with rich chased and pierced sides, and massive cut-crystal jars; best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Cash, Rs. 50.

Ditto 3-bottle ditto, open pattern, with beaded belt and ornamented handle, having jars of best cut glass—a handsome article. Cash, Rs. 70.

Elegant 2-bottle ditto of neat and handsome patterns, with cut-glass bottles; best plated on Nickel Silver. Cash, Rs. 30 to 50.

Cruet Frames of other neat and well approved patterns, too numerous to detail; best plated on Nickel Silver, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 cut-glass bottles and of good finish. Cash, Rs. 20 to 40.

Cruet Frames with a "bell" in the centre, which strikes upon the handle being gently pressed down.

[These cruets are of new invention (the 7-bottle cruets revolve). Rs. 34 to 50.]

Electro-Silver Dish Covers in sets of 4, 5, 6, and 10 as follows: 20 inches; 18 inches: 16 inches: 14 inches: and 12 inches, &c.

Very elegant plain single dome Dish Covers, with hollow rim and rich bead mounted border and handles; best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished. In sets of four as above. Cash, Rs. 300.

Very handsome ditto, with rich Grecian engraving, and beaded rim and handles. Best plated and finished as above. Per set Cash, Rs. 300.

Very neat Dish Covers, plain single dome, with engraved shield and beaded rim and handles. Ditto ditto Cash, Rs. 250.

Silver Electro-plated New Dish Covers, Lion pattern, in sets of 4 only. Rs. 150.

N. B.—Of excellent White Metal, Silver Electro-plated. Attention is directed to the striking Pattern of this new Dish Cover, and which, as will be observed, is manufactured at a remarkably moderate price.

Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—HOME NEWS dated 11th and 18th May, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A LONDON JOURNALIST who has served five years on a first class Daily Paper desires an Editorship in the East. He is a good and ready writer, thoroughly conversant with the details of Newspaper management, and can give the highest references as to character, social standing, and literary ability. Address "A. P. S." care of Mr. G. STREET, Advertising Office, 30, Cornhill, London.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. HORMUSJEE DORABJEE PATEL, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land, with Buildings standing thereon, situate at Bhoiwada, near Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by Juggeevun Kika Street, on or towards the West partly by the property of Maheswar Mooljee, and partly by the property of Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass, on or towards the North by Bhoiwada 3rd Street, and on or towards the South by Bhoiwada 2nd Street. All persons having any claims on the abovenamed premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. BICKERSTETH and CLEVELAND, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their Office, in Borah Bazar Street, in the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated this 9th day of June 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MUNCHARAM MOTEERAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Fazundaree Land, with Buildings standing thereon, situate at Bhoiwada, near Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Ghella Hurjeevan, on or towards the West by the house of Mancoverbai, wife of Nurrotum Hurjeevun, on or towards the North by a public street, and on or towards the South by a public street. All persons having any claim on the abovenamed premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. BICKERSTETH and CLEVELAND, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their Office, in Bora Bazar Street, in the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated this 9th day of June 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Bonus declared at the Meeting held in London on the 24th December 1862 (being a cash appropriation of the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds to High-scale Policy-holders entitled to participate in the Profits on the 31st December 1861) is now in course of payment. Those interested who may not have received circulars are requested to apply to
C. H. OGBOURNE,
Secretary for Western India.
Bombay, 10th June 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
AND FOR
GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	£ 260,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed	£1,200,000

The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

Chief Offices for Western India.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F. S. S.

This Company (under the name of the Medical, Invalid and General Life Assurance Society) was the first many years ago, to introduce a liberal and enlightened system of Assurance in India, simply requiring an adequate rate of premium for the risk incurred.

That such a course continues to be appreciated by the public, the annexed extract from the Report of the Directors of the Indian Branch for the year 1862, fully proves. Attention is invited to the very large amount of business transacted, and to the satisfactory position of the Branch generally.

EXTRACT.

The Directors in submitting their Report have much pleasure in intimating to the Policy-holders and the Public that the operations of the Branch during the past year exhibit an increase in the new business, and a decrease in the claims, contrasted with the transactions of the preceding year, the New Policies issued being in number 678 yielding Annual Premiums amounting to Rs. 1,64,869-8-6, against 609 Policies giving in Annual Premiums Rs. 1,33,678-5-7 and the claims by death amount to Rs. 5,01,183 against Rs. 6,24,100 in the year 1861.

The following extract from the Reports of the Auditors, Messrs. Charles F. Burgett, E. A. Flinders, and S. F. Seymour, indicates the position and progress of the Branch during the year:—

"(1.) There have been received 772 Proposals for assurance, amounting to Rupees 42,12,340, of which 99, for assurances amounting to Rupees 5,38,425, have been declined.

"(2.) There have been issued 678 new Policies for fresh assurances, assuring Rupees 35,22,070, and yielding in Annual Premiums Rupees 1,64,869-8-6.

"(3.) There have been adjusted 71 Claims on 65 lives for the aggregate sum of Rupees 5,01,183.

"(4.) The Cancelments from all causes amount to Rupees 19,39,784, the relative Annual Income on which was Rupees 91,847-2-11.

"(5.) The Policies in force on 31st December 1862 are in number 2,970, assuring Rupees 1,67,79,285, and yield in Annual Premiums Rupees 7,74,883-14-8.

"(6.) The gross Investments, all of which stand in three names, amount to Rupees 18,78,934, including Cash and Bank Balances Rupees 13,67,986-14-0 being in Government Securities.

The above extract relates to the Indian Branch only, and is quite independent of the extensive business carried on in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-early, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assigment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

Example.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without-profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35 6 8 monthly.*

Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

BONUS.

That declared in London on the 24th December 1862, being a cash appropriation of Fifty thousand Pounds, is now in course of payment.

The next Investigation will apply to participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864. The proportion of Profits applicable to future divisions will be 80 per cent.

Medical Referees.

In all cases, whether the Risk be accepted or declined, Medical Referees are remunerated with a gold mohur for their Reports.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.

Proposals are at present forwarded to London for decision, and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th June, 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A competent BOOK-KEEPER, European or Native, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Satisfactory testimonials required. Apply to
9th June 1863. ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Should Boats not be sent alongside the Barque *Impulse*, from Rangoon, to take delivery of about 1,700 Bales loose Cotton, it will be landed and warehoused at the Custom-house.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners of *Impulse*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Octavia*, Captain F. Bristow, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Bristow at their expence and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after it has left the Ship's deck.
FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 9th June 1863. Agents for Ship *Octavia*.

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TO LET.—From 1st June, the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road No. 2.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. Lyon, Brothers & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

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SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—One large and one small Godown. Apply at No. 10, Hummum Street.

ADDITIONAL ROOMS have been added to the Cambridge Hotel, and are now available for the wet season.
Terms Rs. 65 per month.

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Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 10th June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	120 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	170 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	27 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	49 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	30 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	112 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	145 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	134 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share	Rs. 10,800 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 prem. [per share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 15,000 prm. [per share.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	99¼
New Five per Cent. Loan	109¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	119

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	107¼
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China To Clyde To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (6th June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 475 to 477
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 469 to 470
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 469 to 470
New Oomravuttee	" 420 to 422
Old Compta	" 430 to 435
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 545 to 550
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 415 to 417
New Veravul	" 425 to 427
New Khandeish	" 410 to 412
New Poratchee	" 440 to 442
New Accote	" 440 to 441
New Mangalore	" 430 to 435

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,615.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-8 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33 37 to 38
Niger	"	28 to 29

THE following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in March 1863, is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
In March 1863.	675	28,20,781	31,72,803	50,04,497	3,67,704	8,08,000	89	88,32,707	81,01,812

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do
" 1	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards		2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice		3 "
Do. do. 6 do.		4 "
Do. do. 12 do.		5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 9th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0d.	"
On Demand		1s. 11⅝d.	"
On France 6 months' sight		frs. 2-56 cts.	"
3 Do.	Do.	" 2-53 "	"
On Demand		" 2-50 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rup.
" " " " 4	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
" " " " 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" " " " 2	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" " " " 1	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Scotland On Ireland	On demand	1s. 11⅝d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6	℔ cent	℔ anm.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand		1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

Bombay, 9th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11⅝d.
" On demand	1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain		3 per cent per annum.		
Do.	" 6	"	" 5	"	"
Do.	" 12	"	" 6	"	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6	months sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 5th June 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 8	Ally	Robinson	Calcutta 14 April.
9	Kint	Bifet	Zanzibar 25 May.
	Avenir	Barreyne	Mauritius 19 May.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Mauritius 30 May.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
June 9	Benares (s)	Wright	Aden and Suez.
	South Caroline	Shapcott	Liverpool.
	Lillies	Bell	Liverpool.
	Rhea Sylvia	Evans	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Kint*, from Zanzibar.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Margaret Blois*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 8TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Conway.—400 bags Sursee Seed, 600 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Wellington.—156 bags Coffee, 234 cwt., Momud Perera and Co.; 433 packages Coffee, 735½ cwt., Robinson and Co.

Shannon.—1,000 bags Rapeseed, 1,501 cwt., Stoehr, Prieger and Co.

Bucephalus.—2,400 bags Linseed, 3,600 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Morayshire.—100 bags Linseed, 50 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

For Liverpool.

Wasp.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee.

John Stuart.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Golam Hoseen; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Norah Græme.—Loose Bones, 90 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Doolubdass Purbhoodass; 120 bales Cotton, 421 cwt., Puncha Teza.

Broughton Hall.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Bavelaw.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Premabhoy Hemabhoy; 215 bales Cotton, 752½ Pragjee Damoder.

Sam Mendel.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Woomersy Mooljee.

Fleur de Lis.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Remington and Co.; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pragjee Damoder; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

South.—Loose Hemp, 120 cwt., Khatesy Sakerchund; 155 bales Cotton, 582½ cwt., Pochawjee and Framjee.

Tim Whiffler.—20 bales Cotton, 71 cwt., Bhicoo Sazba and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Martin Young and Co.

Ambrose.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Pragjee Damoder; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Damoder Jewraz.

Venus.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Africana.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Fulcher, Cooper and Co.

Forganhall.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 487½ cwt., Toolsidass Vuruzdass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewlall Moteelall; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Vulubdass Khimchund; 163 bundles Linseed, 81½ cwt.; 130 bales Cotton, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

Sarawak.—68 bales Cotton, 258 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Euphrates.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Ramchund Maneckchund; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bacher Manchund; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pranjeevun Nagjee; 85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; Loose Bones, 20 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

Americana.—175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt, Goculdass Cullianjee; 115 bales Cotton, 302½ cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee.

Sea Queen.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Vulubdass Herachund; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Gourdhundass Runchordass.

Douglas Castle.—325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Albion.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Empire of Peace.—800 bags Sursee Seed, 1,200 cwt., Cowasjee Jehangirjee.

Crescent.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Doongersy Gungjee.

Castilian.—73½ bales Cotton, 257½ cwt., Maneckbhoy Moosany; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Bulwark.—61 bales Cotton, 213½ cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Rajah of Cochin.—12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee.

Clifton Belle.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Ludha Poonsy; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Matheran.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.; 100 bags Saltpetre, 150 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Star of Brunswick.—525 bags Linseed, 787½ cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 213 bags Linseed, 872½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

For Havre.

Mina.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Jeatha Sewjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookundass.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—15 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Behar.*—11 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Ramchund.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 9TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Shannon.—200 bales Coir Yarn, 500 cwt., Stoehr, Prieger and Co.

Mystery.—733 bundles Black Pepper, 275 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

For Liverpool.

Floating Light.—425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Rajah of Cochin.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Fleur de Lis.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Premabhoy Hemabhoy.

Ambrose.—46½ bales Wool, 139½ cwt., Frangopulo Azelato and Co.

Americana.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt, Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nagurdass Permanundass.

Sarawak.—12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Tulsidass Nursy.

Clifton Belle.—17 bales Cotton, 59½ cwt., Mooljee Sewjee and Co.

Broughton Hall.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

Bulwark.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

John Stuart.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Camajee Powchajee and Co.; 54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., Shakaram Gunessdass.

South.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Robinson & Co.

Sir Charles Napier.—4 cases Blackwood Furniture, W. Johns; 82 bales Cotton, 287 cwt., Luckmedass Vulubjee.

Star of Brunswick.—427 bundles Galls, 213½ cwt., Juvarechund Premchund.

Thetis.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khutow Sewjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Sittaram Jeatmull; 657 bundles Galls, 328½ cwt., Bhanjee Kessowjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Tim Whiffler.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Matheran.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Glec Maiden—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Margaret Blois.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Auchneagh.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., C, Mascarenhas and Co.

Wasp.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Khutow Mowjee.

Peter Maxwell.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Bacherdass Ambiedass.

Crescent.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Dyall Virjee.

Henry Moore.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.; 8 bales Cotton, 30 cwt., P. and D Framjee Cama and Co.

Bavelaw.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Poonsy Velljee; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Venus.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Bacherdass Ambirdass.

Pharamond.—103 bales Cotton, 360½ cwt., D. J. Lisboa.

Africana.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Sewjee Sauzpall.

Douglas Castle.—220 bales Cotton, 770 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Erany.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—300 bags Coffee, 450 cwt., Ewart, Latham & Co.

Mina.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Permanund Ruttonjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—500 bundles Sharkfins, 156½ cwt., Khanmomud Hubibbhoy; 50 bundles Sharkfins, 15½ cwt.; 63 bundles Fishmaws, 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs., Somjeebhoy Visram.

Steamer *Behar.*—18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hookumchund; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Virchund Curumchund; 99 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 36 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Behar.*—22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hookumchund; 5 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Choonelall Dulcharam.

Steamer *Indore.*—9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Joeta.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	
3.	Dalhousie (in dock)	Bombay Harbour.
4.	Goolanar	
5.	Hugh Rose	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	
8.	Hornet (s) Dayman	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
985 Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. June 8)
1191 Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 11)
724 Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. May 29)
1047 Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1107 Scotland, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 29)
784 Shannon, Hemsworth—Gaddum & Co. (c. l. June 8)
535 Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 29)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1559 Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1127 Albion, Thompson. (c. l. May 18)
862 Ambrose, Daniell—Souza Pinto & Co. (l. c. May 5)
1046 Americana, Potts MacNee & Co. (c. l. May 14)
680 Auchneagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 4)
1042 Bavelaw. Hughes—Souza Pinto & Co. (c. l. April 29)
1180 Belle Isle, Babot—Stoehr, Priegar & Co.
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1459 Broughton Hall, W. Tale—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1332 Bulwark, Bannantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 30)
1065 Castalian, Welburn—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 24)
1031 Clifton Belle, B. Bustin—Coupland & Co (c. l. May 19)
1133 Crescent, English—F. Chambers. (c. l. April 23)
1156 Culloden, Smith—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. April 29)
848 Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 21)
666 Douglas Castle—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1540 Empire of Peace, J. Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 22)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 14)
212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1986 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. (l. c. May 5)
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1069 Forganhall, Guthrie—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1349 Glee Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c.l. May 28)
1117 Henry Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1763 John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1665 Lillies, Bell—Robinson & Co. (c. l. March 4)
683 Lewchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
510 Margaret Blois, Ball—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c.l. June 9)
956 Matheran, T. Mesnard—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 27)
237 Morning Light, J. Gillies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1114 Nagasaki, Wood—B. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. June 6)
1001 Norah Græme, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 8)
1342 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Apr 22.)
493 Pharamond, W. H. Searl—Dr. Burjorjee. (c. l. May 6)
455 Pioneer (s). R. Taunton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
973 Rajah of Cochin.—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 16)
856 Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Robinson & Co. (c. l. April 18)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1097 Sarawak, Vaughan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 2)
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
777 Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 6)
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 9)
1075 South, Wilson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1228 Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. May 8)
1631 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K., Nixon & Co. (c.l. May 27)
1122 Thetis. Chapman—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Macnee & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1190 Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1155 Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. June 4)

FOR HAVRE.
401 Leocadie and Anna—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. l. June 6)
366 Mina, Nordstran. (c. l. May 28)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.
827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.
701 Gem of the Ocean—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. May 11)

FOR PERNAMBUCO FOR ORDERS.
743 Edith Byrne, Whitway—J. S. Moore & Co. (c. l. May 20)

FOR CALCUTTA.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 21)
933 St. Bernard, Browne—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
1265 Zuleika (Am), J. W. Glover—Bramhall & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR KURRACHEE.
565 Anna Henderson, C. Reiffe.
531 Dovercourt, Heigho—Finlay, Scott & Co.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, T. Brady—H. A. L. Cadoo. (c.l. June 2)

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.
366 Alexandrea, Petterson—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. May 20)

FOR NEW YORK.
792 Anne Armstrong, Oliver. (c. l. May 23)

FOR HONGKONG.
498 Ellen Masters, H. Pearce R. Heerachund (c. l. May 27)

FOR COCHIN.
84 Ammatool Currim, Nacoda—H, A. L. Cadoo. (c.l. May 28)

FOR CHINA.
1200 Behar (s), R. T. Dundas.— P. & O. Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR RANGOON.
648 China, Minto—Wallace & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
391 Nerbudda, Nacoda—C. Virzdass. (c. l. June 4)

NOT FIXED.
1162 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1023 Agenoria, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.
86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.
655 Ally, Robinson.
97 Amatool Rahamon, Nacoda—H. Abdool L. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Avenier, Barreyne.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Calliandass Nusserwanjee.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock).
525 City of London, Headry—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
705 Delphine, Nichols.
1381 Dragoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
993 Duke of Newcastle, Mackenzie—Lawrence & Co.
1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
430 Elizabeth, Annerstredt—Finlay, Scott & Co.
853 England, Robson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
H. I. M. St. Forbin (s), Limon.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Maneckchund.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
1647 Grefve Berg, Snellman—Burjorjee & Co.
783 Hamoody. Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
H. I. M. St. Japan (s), Hay.
550 Impulse, Gilchrist—W. Nicol & Co.
155 Kerata Roodreen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
Kint, Bifet.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
394 Kurrachee (s). A. Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.
1318 Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
756 Lord Raglan, Pope—W. Nicol & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1187 Maldon, T. Scott.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
377 Margaret Jane, W. Bosustow.—David Sassoon & Co.
Marseilles, Clements.
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.
446 Montrose, Neeman—Peel Cassels & Co.
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.
960 Octavia, F. Bristow—Forbes & Co.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
150 Royal Victoria Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
1200 Salsette (s), W. H. King.
938 Sebastopole, J. Lowther—E. Bates & Co.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sedick.
784 St. Hilda, Logan—Wallace & Co.
706 Thames, Tatham—Leckie & Co. (For sale.)
450 Tilly (s), Clayton—B. I. S. N. Co.
1805 Zobeah, Powell, Coupland & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Beasley.
2000 Columbian, Beasley.
1100 Norna, [illegible]
1600 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (laid up)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
674 Campbell, Roy—Fleming & Co.
883 Punjaub, Smith—Fleming & Co.
299 Tamar, Ross—McIver & Co.

FOR HAVRE.
790 Surate, Blonet—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.
597 Harvest Home, Dickey.
512 Marinus, Keenan—Fleming & Co.
1226 Queen of the East Bilton.

FOR CALCUTTA.
349 Leucothea, (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
630 Helios, (Rus.) Wickland—Fleming & Co.
740 Ramillies, Deroy—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.
392 Augusta, M. Charles—McIver & Co.
856 Clarendon, Dougall, McIver & Co.
552 Coeur de Leon, Forster—Fleming & Co.
450 Glenfalloch, Buchanans—Fleming & Co.
562 Sophie, Swellman—Passmore & Co.
263 Sphyny, Davison—Passmore & Co.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—June 3, Ship *Eranee*, H. Swinks, to Calcutta.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Abbott, Lieut. Colonel W., C.B., Hyderabad Cavalry, on privilege leave, from Mahableshwur.
Coley, Major J. C., Military Pay Master at the Presidency, on privilege leave, from Matheran.
Vibart, Lieut. H., Madras Engineers, on private leave, from Madras.
Galwey, Ensign J., 103rd Regt., on return, from England.
Daubeny, Assistant Surgeon J., Medical Establishment, on return, from England.
Trevor, Captain J. S., Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Robison, Captain, Cadre 30th Regt., on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.

Hayes, Ensign A., 109th Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.
Medhurst, Captain F., 95th Regt., to join, to Hydrabad.
Gell, Lieut. Colonel J. S. 10th Regt. N. I., to join, to Poona.
Paul, Lieut. F., 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to join, to Kurrachee.
Beville, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Forster, Colonel, R. H. A., on leave, to Kirkee.
Crawford, Lieut. R., 1st Belooch Regt., on duty, to Hydrabad.
Carnegy, Major A., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Mackenzie, Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Department, on leave, to England.
Gardiner, Lieut. S., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Johnston, Assistant Surgeon 72nd Highlanders, on medical certificate, to England.
Wray, Major J., Deputy Quarter Master General, on duty, to Khandalla.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 9TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP. C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 8th June 1863.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the gradual abolition of Chain or Leather Chin Straps in the Native Army.

This article will not be required to be kept up as a part of a Soldier's regimental necessaries.

Assistant Surgeon P. W. Cockell will proceed at the public expense to Hong Kong for the purpose of doing duty with the Native Troops of this Presidency under the General Officer Commanding in China.

At the expiration of the leave granted in G. G. O. No. 234 of the 5th May last, to Lieut. H. B. Edwards, Cadre 2nd European Regt. L. I., that Officer will join and do duty with the 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifle Corps).

The Compensation for Clothing granted to 8th, 15th, and 16th N. I., in G. O. C. No. 884, of the 26th August 1862, is for the year 1863-64, and not for the year 1862-63, as therein stated.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 464 of the 30th ultimo, for Ensign A. C. Babington, General List, attached to the 6th Regt. N. I., read Ensign S. Babington, General List, attached to the 16th Regt. N. I.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN YOUNG.

Bombay, 9th June 1863.

Mr. Robert Bunting, 3rd Class Engineer of the *Dalhousie*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary for duty in the Factory.

Mr. Joseph Shiming, 2nd Class Naval Trained Engineer, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Dalhousie*, for the trip to Kurrachee and back.

Letters to the Editor.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO SHIPPING IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

SIR,—Twelve days ago my Dubash requested the Government Contractor to send 20 tons of water for use on the passage home, for the ship *King of Italy*; he, however, refused to supply me. I then went to the other water contractor, which is a private company, and should have got it had not an accident happened to two of their boats. I have succeeded at last in getting ten tons yesterday, and the same to-day from the Government Contractor; but my Dubash, Cursetjee and Eduljee, have paid 5 rupees per ton for it, when the contract with the Commissioners is 14 annas per ton. There are several complaints which most of the Shipmasters now in Port can testify. I have been detained two days and have had to pay extra for detaining my Pilot, and I have not enough on board now to last me to England, so that I shall have to call at St. Helena for more. If not troubling you too much, would you kindly let this be known through your paper, for is it not time that in so large a commercial port as Bombay some better arrangements were made for supplying the ships with water.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. H. MARSHALL,
Master ship *King of Italy*.

Bombay, 9th June 1863.

COLLEGE FOR DAUGHTERS OF SCOTTISH CLERGYMEN.

SIR,—Permit me to bring under your notice the claims of the College for Daughters of Scottish Ministers and Professors, in the founding of which I have taken a lively interest. My extensive correspondence with Clergymen and Professors warrants the assurance that they share in my convictions as to the desirableness of such an Institution. The Laity taking an interest in the Church of Scotland have also expressed their approbation.

On 22nd November 1861 the acting committee of the Elders' Union "expressed their high approval of the objects contemplated in the institution of the College, and agreed strongly to recommend it to the support of all friends of the Church of Scotland."

And, on the 31st May 1862, a meeting of lay friends of the Church of Scotland was held in Edinburgh, on the requisition of the Honourable Major Baillie, David Smith, Esq., W. S., Mr. Sheriff Barclay, and Alexander Macduff, Esq., of Bonhard.

The meeting having been addressed by the chairman, David Milne Home, Esq., of Milnegraden, the Revd. D. Esdaile and others, it was unanimously resolved to record their warm approval of the College, and the high satisfaction with which they had heard of the progress made in raising funds for its establishment, as well as their strong opinion of the propriety of the Patrons, the Elders, and other friends of the Church of Scotland responding in the most liberal manner to the call now made upon them to promote the establishment and ensure the early completion of the College.

I venture to hope that such statements will excite your kindly feelings on behalf of an Institution so much required, and already so far advanced, that the Council expect that it will be opened in October 1863, with accommodation for fifty pupils. The Council deem themselves fortunate in securing a feu of nearly three acres on the beautifully situated property of Whitehouse in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, and in having contracted for the erection of the College at a cost of £4,000. But as there must be a considerable expenditure in laying out the ground and furnishing the College, it is hoped that payment of subscriptions and donations will be made as soon as possible to the Treasurer, Colin C. Grant, Esq., W. S., 4 North St. David Street, Edinburgh; and that the perusal of this communication will call forth the liberality of many on behalf of an Institution which promises to confer such important advantages on the daughters of Scottish Ministers and Professors.—I have the honour to be, yours respectfully,

D. ESDAILE, Secretary.

Rescobie Manse, Forfar, October 1862.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Wellington, Neilgherries, on the 23rd May, the wife of 2nd Apothecary G. Drake, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, on the 3rd June, Mr. James Edward Orr, to Emily Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. W. L. Edwards.

DEATHS.

At Lutteepore Factory, Bhaugulpore, on the 28th May, Alice Anne Caroline, the eldest daughter of Walter Landale, aged 16 years and 7 months.

At Wellington, on the 24th May, Amelia, the infant daughter of 2nd Apothecary G. Drake, aged one day.

At Wellington, on the 25th May, Selina, the beloved wife of 2nd Apothecary G. Drake, aged 22 years.

At Madras, on the 2nd June, William Mackenzie, aged 4 months, the infant child of Captain Hawks, Staff Corps.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "BEHAR," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th June 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th June.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed this day, the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock A. M.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent via Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND (during the Monsoon,) 9th and 24th at 7 A.M.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SIND.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MUSCAT AND PERSIAN GULF.—26th Sept. and 10th Nov. after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—JUNE, 1863.

New Moon ....Tuesday 16d. 0h. 27.3m. P.M.
First Quarter......Wednesday 24d. 3h. 22.4m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour		Evening Gun-Fire.
					Morn.	Even.	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	10	Mercury sets at 6.55	5 23	6 35	5 59	6 34	Date 8th June, Time—9h. 1m. 51s.
Thur.	11	St. Barnabas, A. & M.	5 23	6 35	7 4	7 35	
Fri.	12	Daybreak at 3h.59m.	5 23	6 35	8 8	8 40	
Sat.	13	Twilight ends at 7.58	5 23	6 36	9 10	9 10	
Sun.	14	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 36	9 39	10 3	
Mon.	15	Venus rises at 8.31.	5 23	6 37	10 26	10 49	
Tues.	16	Venus sets at 9h.35.	5 24	6 37	11 10	11 28	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 10*th.*—Lord Clive takes all the Government upon himself, 1795.
Thursday 11*th.*—George I. died, 1727.
Friday 12*th.*—Surrender of the Peishwa and Fall of Malligaum, 1818.—Massacre of the Futteghur fugitives at Cawnpore, 1857.
Saturday 13*th.*—Battle of Cuddalore, 1783.—Cornwallis appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1798.—The Indian Press gagged, 1857.
Sunday 14*th.*—Magna Charta signed, 1215.—Battle of Yorkshire, 1645.—Battle of Marengo, 1800.—The Gwalior Massacre 1857.—Battle of Nawabgunge, Oude, 1858.
Monday 15*th.*—Montreal retaken by the British, 1776.—Napoleon took the field, 1815.—Hurricane at Bombay, 1837.
Tuesday 16*th.*—Bengal, Chief Presidency, 1773.—Battle of Ligny, 1815.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	June 5
AGRA	June 1	LAHORE	May 30
ALLAHABAD	June 2	LONDON	May 4
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	May 7	MADRAS	June 4
BANGALORE	June 5	MALTA	May 9
COCHIN	May 30	MEERUT	June 2
CALCUTTA	June 1	OUDH	May 27
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	May 30
CEYLON	June 3	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	June 4	RANGOON	May 9
FRANCE	May 6	SUEZ	May 13
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

THE

Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

THE letter of *Historicus* to the *Times* upon the subject of the capture of the *Peterhoff*, republished in our columns on the 2nd instant, must commend itself to all who desire to see the important questions of international law, which are now constantly arising out of the struggle between the Government of the United States and the seceded portion of those States, calmly and deliberately argued and determined, according to law, that law by which, by the common consent of nations, such questions must be decided.

Historicus is undoubtedly correct in insisting upon the lawful right of a belligerent to capture a suspected vessel notwithstanding that her papers may be perfectly *en régle*, and taken alone, shew her intended destination to be a neutral port; the officers of the United States navy would evidence something more than the simplicity and want of knowledge of the world usually attributed to sailors, if they expected to find vessels engaged in the prosecution of illegal voyages, furnished with papers shewing their intended improper destination.

In expressing however surprise at the irritation excited in England by the proceedings of the United States naval officers, it seems to us that *Historicus* takes up a position which would be very suitable to the Judge of a Prize Court, called upon to hear and determine impartially upon the evidence before him, and excluding, as he ought, from his mind, all favor or affection for either side; but it is somewhat unreasonable to expect the commercial public of Great Britain, deeply interested as they are in these questions, to take such a philosophical and serenely impartial view of the case of the *Peterhoff*. In the quiet retreat of the Temple in which *Historicus* pursues his researches in maritime law, he doubtless sits wholly indifferent to the fall in the price of cotton, and other commodities which follow the publication of a telegram announcing some new exercise of belligerent rights, by a vigilant Federal cruiser. What to him are the losses which the public are made to suffer by such an act, be it justifiable or the reverse? Such impartiality greatly resembles the coolness with which professional men address themselves to that which interests their particular point of view in any case; the misfortunes or sufferings of the person who happens to be himself the case in point being in no way their concern.

The feelings of the public are excited and irritated because, although *Historicus* may maintain that a capture by a cruiser of the ship of a neutral power is to be presumed lawful, until a Prize Court has pronounced against its legality, the public do not care for legal presumptions, they only trouble themselves about the known facts connected with the seizure of the *Peterhoff*, and draw from them the conclusion that she ought not to have been captured.

It would be unreasonable to expect that the public ought to view this case, as the simple one of a vessel taken before an American Prize Court, and nothing more; a lawyer may so regard it, but mercantile men certainly will not; they will not divest it of its surroundings, they take into consideration the fact that the *Peterhoff* was ostensibly bound to a neutral port, and was, therefore, *primâ facie* on a legal voyage, they remember the soreness of feeling which has been manifested in the conduct of the North towards England since the rupture in the States took place, they notice, that the captor of the *Peterhoff* is Admiral Wilkes, and that the capture was made against the expressed conviction of his subordinate officer, that there were no grounds for taking the vessel, and they cannot suppose that the known fact of her having recently successfully eluded the blockade, and got safely into and out of Charleston, could do otherwise, than make the Federal naval officers anxious to find an excuse for taking her. It is indeed by no means improbable that Admiral Wilkes may have considered himself justified in capturing her at any time, in consequence of her having broken the blockade on a former voyage.

There is one point which *Historicus* fails to notice in his letter, namely, that no goods going to a neutral port can come under the description of contraband, *all* goods going there being equally lawful; if therefore Matamoras was the *real*, and not merely the pretended, destination of the *Peterhoff* when she was seized, her owner will be entitled to have her released and to receive compensation for his loss by her capture and detention; she was entitled to convey to Matamoras munitions of war or any articles which would come under the description of contraband if conveyed to the port of a belligerent, so that no question as to the nature of her cargo could arise, and even if an agent of the so-called Confederate States were the consignee at Matamoras of the cargo, it would be very difficult to maintain that that circumstance can justify the capture of the vessel, even if the owner of the vessel should also be the owner of the cargo; it will however be time enough to discuss the rights and liabilities of the parties concerned under that contingency when it arises; at present the Prize Court at Kay West may be supposed not to have any more difficult or complicated question before it than this,—was the *Peterhoff*, *bonâ fide* bound to a neutral port as the destination of her voyage, or was she intending again to run the blockade, having on board false papers shewing an ostensible innocent destination?

It may seem strange to some of our readers that a vessel which has once broken the blockade should be free from capture upon a subsequent voyage, but the principle which governs such a case is that the vessel must be taken in *delicto*, it cannot when prosecuting a lawful voyage be captured on account of a past illegal transaction; unless therefore other circumstances come to light to render the question to be tried more complicated than it now appears, the decision which the voice of England has pronounced upon the capture as illegal, will doubtless be ratified by the verdict of the Prize Court. It is in the conviction that the *Peterhoff*, whatever her previous delinquencies may have been, was, when captured, prosecuting a lawful voyage, with a lawful cargo, to a lawful port, that the public feeling has been excited by her capture; and considering how great the interests are which are at stake, it is not surprising that the English mercantile public should feel greatly irritated at what they on good grounds consider to be, an arbitrary act of oppression, on the part of Admiral Wilkes.

We heartily agree with all that *Historicus* says in favor of not being too hasty in supposing that there is just ground of complaint against the United States, for the mode in which they exercise belligerent rights to our inconvenience and prejudice; the free expression of opinion upon the facts so far as they are known will not, however, interfere with the action of the Prize Court, and the British people may be confidently relied on as ready to accept with respect the judgment of a duly constituted Court, justified by evidence, and sanctioned by established precedent.

SIR RODERICK MURCHIESON has addressed an enthusiastic letter to the *Times*, dated 16th May, charged with interesting particulars in brief space, regarding the arrival of Captains Speke and Grant at Khartoum, and the results of their arduous journeyings. It appears that Captain Speke has at last discovered the source of the Nile, and he states the source to be what he has called "The Victoria Nyawza" the great reservoir of the sacred Bahrel Abiad (White Nile). Speke writes to Sir Roderick, "I said I would do it, and I have done it." Sir Roderick seems to think it worth while to repeat in his letter, that Mr. Petherick, the English Consul at Khartoum, was alive and well. This statement probably was necessary in England, where the false rumour of his death had laid hold of the public mind; but in Alexandria in the middle of February last, it was well known there was not a word of truth in the rumour of his death, which first saw light in the Paris newspapers. Sir Roderick Murchieson in his letter to the *Times* says "this discovery of Speke and Grant, by which the southernmost limit of the basin of the Nile is determined to be four degrees south of the equator, is the most remarkable geographical feat of our age, and is, indeed, an achievement of which all our countrymen may well be proud."

MR. T. SELBY, of the Military Finance Department, has been appointed Examiner in place of Captain Chitty, who has gone home. Mr. Selby well deserves the promotion, and his nomination does great credit to Government.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 18*th May* 1863.

THE *Persia* has brought us American news to the 5th instant, and it is as momentous as any that has reached us since the war commenced. Once more the fortunes of the Federals seemed for a moment in the ascendant. At Vicksburgh, Farragut, notwithstanding the loss of three transports, had been powerfully reinforced, on the land side of that redoubtable city, Banks and Grant had manœuvred with such success as to open communication with the fleet. In North Carolina, the siege of Washington had been unexpectedly raised. The Confederate advance on Missouri had been decisively checked. It was confessed that a scarcity of provisions seriously affected the greater part of the Southern States. So far encouraged, the army of the Potomac was suddenly set in motion on the 27th of April. Part of it crossed at Fredericksburgh, where General Burnside's great disaster occurred. But the main body was directed by General Hooker to fords far higher up the river, with a view to getting to the rear of General Lee's main army, and cutting his communications with Richmond. It was a hardy manœuvre, and with good concert and good troops might have had good success. But though it seems to have surprised the Confederates for the moment, they rapidly recovered lost time and ground. On the evening of the 2nd instant, General Stonewall Jackson was in front of Hooker at a little village called Chancellorsville. The steady onset of his veteran division at once cleared off a German division of the Federals from the face of the field like so much rubbish. A rout like Bull's Run seemed likely to be the fate of the fourth as well as the first campaign of this unfortunate army, when Hooker ordered his own division, the corps from which he obtained the *soubriquet* of "Fighting Joe" to the front. They stemmed the rout, and checked Jackson's advance. The next day, Sunday, the battle was renewed, and after three hours of close fighting and fearful carnage, in which General Berry, Hooker's favorite Lieutenant, and General A. P. Hill, one of the most distinguished of the Confederate officers, were killed, the Federals fell back, and the contest was suspended. It was expected that the battle would be resumed next day, and decided. But at 6 o'clock on that evening, there was no news from Washington. Whatever intelligence had reached the Government, they deemed it the more politic course not to allow its too sudden circulation, or transmission to Europe. That it was not good news for the Federal cause however was generally suspected—and from the positions in which Hooker was placed on the evening of the 3rd, there was every probability that the news might be very bad news indeed, and that the grand and vaunted advance of "Fighting Joe" would eventuate in a disaster worse than Bull's Run, Chickahominy, or Fredericksburgh. Meantime the Confederates were again appearing in force on the side of Maryland. The force at first believed to be Stonewall Jackson's which had marched to Morganstown on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, after taking many prisoners and destroying the very important bridge, which crosses the Monongahela near Farmount, was menacing Wheeling according to late accounts. Thus, if Hooker be driven back so disastrously as is anticipated, Washington menaced both through Maryland and Virginia may this time experience the fate, which Mr. Lincoln has all along so seriously apprehended, and undergo the punishment of hostile occupation designed so vainly for Richmond.

The general European news is of little interest. The Polish Insurrection still spreads and skirmishes. abound Renewed diplomatic overtures have, it is said, been made by France, England and Austria—and within the last week Turkey has joined the general chorus of the Powers. The attitude of Russia, however, though presenting as conciliatory a front to Europe as posible, appears to be sternly determined, and the national spirit of the Muscovites is said to be kindling to the heat of another "Holy War." At Paris it seems to be generally believed that the Em-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

peror will go to war, if necessary, and certainly a Polish war would be eminently popular with the Legitimists because the Poles are Catholics, and the Orleanists because it was the great lost opportunity of their dynasty, with the Bonapartists because it is the road to the Rhine, with the Republicans because there is a "struggling nationality" to be delivered, with the Court of which M. Walewski is one of the most influential personages, and with the Army because it is war and even likely to be a general war. For the moment, however, France is still more occupied with its general elections. The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved and will be re-elected on the 31st of May and the 1st of June. Extraordinary efforts, that in England would be considered actually indecent, are made by the Government to influence the electors in favour of the Imperial candidates. Nevertheless it is expected that the opposition will be recruited by a few of the most brilliant of the orators of the former constitutional Parliament. M. Berryer, the great Legitimist advocate, has consented to stand for Versailles. M. Thiers is nominated in four different constituencies. M. de Montalembert has addressed the electors of his own department. M. Casimir Perier contests one of the Paris electoral colleges. There is a host of other opposition candidates, but it is almost too much to hope that a dozen new names may be added to the list of the dauntless five, who have for so many years fought the up-hill fight of freedom in the Legislative Corps.

Here we have had an Indian debate at last. On the 12th, Mr. H. Seymour brought the subject of Indian Waste Lands under the attention of the House of Commons in a speech evidently elaborately got up for the occasion. He was followed by Mr. Smollett rejoicing to see so racy an attack on the India Office delivered by a gentleman who had been connected with it before, and who might be connected with it again. Mr. Vansittart, Mr. J. B. Smith, and Colonel Sykes also took part in the debate. And Lord Stanley delivered a speech, which was impressive from its evident fairness and thorough acquaintance with the subject, but which certainly disappointed the hopes of those who would direct an impeachment against the Indian policy of Sir Charles Wood. The whole debate was undoubtedly a triumph for the Indian Minister, pointed by the fact that his own speech was unusually lucid and connected. Then we have had a Chinese debate, which however fell through in a most lamentable manner. On Friday night, Mr. Liddell brought the whole question of our present relations with the Chinese Empire under the attention of the House of Commons. After a speech of two hours' duration he sat down, and every one expected that Mr. Layard would rise to reply—but to the amazement of the whole House and the wrath of many, the Government sat still, and before honorable members well knew what was passing before their eyes, the speaker declared that the amendment to going into supply was negatived. Mr. Cobden, Lord Naas, and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald energetically protested against the silence of ministers; but there was no remedy, and Mr. Liddell must only make his speech and move his amendment again after the Whitsuntide holidays, if he wants to get any satisfaction. Very different was the fortune of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck in a debate which he initiated on the affairs of Italy, and which led to one of the most animated discussions of the session. Here Mr. Layard's speech as little served the Government as did his silence in the case of China, and every one seems to feel that Mr. Odo Russell's character is seriously compromised by the declaration of the Under-Secretary that he retracted a statement which he had nevertheless reason to believe was perfectly true. Lord H. Lennox's speech on the state of the Neapolitan prisons at present produced a profound effect upon the House, which was however rather dissipated by the very dashing *debut* of Mr. Butler Johnstone, the newly elected M.P. for Canterbury, who rising immediately behind the noble lord proceeded in good downright logic to take it bit by bit asunder. I will not say he succeeded, but as a first speech on the part of a lad who does not look more than 20 years of age, the effort was the most remarkable specimen of maiden oratory ever witnessed in the House. To-morrow the Houses rise for the Whitsuntide holidays.

The "stars" of the season are still the Prince and Princess of Wales, who have taken up their residence at Marlborough House, and are daily gaining in popular admiration and respect. They are setting the example of liberal and enlightened patronage of art, interesting themselves in several social movements of importance, accepting with grace and kindliness the numerous and magnificent hospitalities proffered to them, lending their patronage and support to many of the public efforts now made on a large scale to ameliorate the condition of "those who are in any ways afflicted or distressed," inaugurating a career of unsurpassed promise by a close adherence to the example for which England has so much reason to be grateful. The Princess of Wales is said to be an accomplished musician, she is certainly an enthusiastic amateur of the "Joyeuse science," as her frequent attendance at the Italian Operas proves. The operatic season is unusually brilliant; it quite surpasses the éclat of the "Exhibition year." The *prima donna* Mademoiselle Patti at Covent Garden, and Mademoiselle Titiens at Her Majesty's, rule supreme over public taste. The production of "*Nicolo de Lapi*," at Her Majesty's, has been a memorable event in the history of the opera, and a crowing incident in the career of the great *prima donna*, Mademoiselle Titiens, whose performance of the rôle of the warrior-heroine, together with her interpretation of the sublime and most difficult music of the part, is of surpassing grandeur. The gay world has been much occupied by the Levee and Drawing Room, held by the heir apparent and his beautiful bride, on behalf of the Queen. The Drawing Room has been a yet more interesting event than the last, held by the Princess Royal. The youth, beauty, popularity, high station, and the romantically interesting position of the Princess Alexandra, add a very unusual degree of sentiment to the more ordinary parade and bustle of a Court gala-day. A visible air of excitement paraded the West End of London on Saturday, the parks were crowded at an early hour, her Royal Highness was enthusiastically cheered, and her youthful modest beauty, her grace, and kindly welcome of the popular regard, were more than ever conspicuous, as she passed along, in all the splendour of appropriate dress, and wearing some of the most magnificent of her famous jewels. The Drawing Room was, of course, very numerously attended, and the *toilettes* of remarkable elegance and richness. The fashionable programme for next month is brilliant and imposing already, and each day will probably add some fresh festivity to its items. There is a great ball at the Guildhall where vast preparations are now being made. A similar entertainment at Merchant Tayior's Hall—the ceremonial of uncovering the Memorial Statue in the Horticultural Gardens; and the "Guards Ball," which is to be the fête of fêtes, and which is already *the* topic of conversation in those circles personally interested in the matter. The Queen and her younger children are at Balmoral.

The "Balaklava Charge" has been again brought before the public, by Lord Cardigan's attempt to forestall the probable revelations of Mr. Kinglake's third volume. The determined position assumed by Lieut.-Colonel Calthorpe who intends to "shew cause," and the general anticipation that Mr. Kinglake will quote all his statements in reference to Lord Cardigan's conduct on the memorable 25th October, add additional zest to the expectation of a further instalment of a work universally read and admired, though severely criticised. The Cardigan and Calthorpe case has no doubt excited some attention in Bombay, from the circumstance that several of the officers whose testimony the gallant Lieutenant Colonel intends to seek, are at present in the Presidency.

There is nothing new in literature, of sufficient importance to depose "The Invasion of the Crimea," and "The Antiquity of Man," from their pre-eminence as the books of the day. A lull has taken place in the storm of controversy raised about the ears of Bishop Colenso, and the issue of small pamphlets to "refute him," by unknown men, and in large proportion by Ministers of the Scotch Church has ceased, at all events for the present. In light literature, a new work by the Hon. Mrs. Norton is the most remarkable event. It is some years since she has written a prose work of fiction, but her "Stuart of Dunleath" has not been consigned to the cold shades of oblivion. Mrs. Norton is better known by her poetical works, perhaps, but a novel from her pen was to be anticipated with satisfaction. "Lost and Saved" is more than worthy of the author's reputation, and in particular evinces that the rare gift of genuine humour has descended to the grand-daughter of Sheridan. A Monthly Magazine entitled "The New Review," has entered upon its career of competition with the numerous candidates for public favour. It aspires to the calibre and purposes of the "Quarterlies," is devoted to abstruse subjects, for the most part, admits only social topics of weight and importance, excludes poetry and fiction from its pages altogether, and is sold at 2s. 6d. a No. It is not considered likely to establish an extensive *clientèle*. A pamphlet marked "Not for Sale," and purporting to be written by "An old Reviewer," (in whom Mr. Hayward, of "Edinburgh" and "Quarterly" celebrity, is readily, and generally recognised,) in which Mr. Kinglake is ably and eloquently defended, has been attracting a good deal of attention. It has been vehemently attacked by the *Times*, in an article written by Mr. Russell, who certainly has the "next best" right to be listened to, on topics connected with the campaign in the Crimea, but who has no chance, in point of style, or literary weight, against the "Old Reviewer," or "Eöthen."

P.S.—The coming papers contain still later American news, though how it has come, I do not clearly understand. The *Persia* touched at Cork on Saturday, and in all the telegrams published there it is declared that the Government did not allow any news to be given of the events of Monday the 5th. Mr. Reuter declares to-day, however, that he has had news to the 6th by the *Persia*, and that it amounts to the almost absolute annihilation of Sedgewick's division by Longstreet at Fredericksburgh. This division of Hooker's army had fallen back across the Rappahannock completely overwhelmed, and the Confederates were thus free to give their undivided attention to Hooker.

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed to-day at eight o'clock A.M.

HIGH COURT.—The recess on the Appellate Side of the High Court, having terminated yesterday, the Court will resume its sitting to-day.

THE MONSOON WINDS.—A terrible sea has been running for the last two days, so much so that is has been almost impossible for boats to live in it. Several Cotton boats have been lost, and others capsized.

THE WRECKED "PATTERSON".—Immense quantities of linseed, and barrels of cocoa-nut and linseed oil washed ashore yesterday at Colaba. Thirty-two bags of linseed were lying on the shore in the morning. The agents of the ill-fated ship, Messrs. Forbes and Co., were yesterday advised of the fact from the office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

WRECK OF A COTTON BOAT.—A large cotton boat, laden with cotton, run aground on Monday, on the rocks facing the Colaba causeway, and became a total wreck in the course of yesterday. Large quantities of the wreck, together with a portion of the cargo and sails have been washed ashore.

A COTTON BOAT CAPSIZED.—An European, with three lascars, proceeding in a Cotton boat at the Apollo Bunder, was suddenly capsized at about 7 o'clock last evening. The men thus immersed, with a strong sea running at the time, struck out vigourously, and a ship's boat which was near the scene of the disaster, turned back to their rescue. Unfortunately one of the lascars approaching the boat was struck against it and sunk immediately. The body of the unfortunate man has not yet been recovered. The others were taken safely into the boat.

DISEASED CATTLE.—Mr. Watson, the active and energetic Inspector of Markets, brought to the notice of the Magistrates, on Saturday last, a gross infringement of the market rules. It appears that contrary to regulations two buffaloes one of which was in a most wretched state of disease, was admitted, by order of an higher authority at 8 o'clock in the evening, against which the Inspector demurred, and upon examination it was found that one of them was totally unfit for human food. The case is to be fully investigated in the Fort Police Office this day.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the steamer *Dalhousie*, to Kurrachee, this day:—

Ardaseer Cursetjee, and one servant; Mr. Touche; Lieut. Crawford, and three servants; Ensign Hughes, and one servant; Captain and Mrs. Bonus, and four servants; Major and Mrs. Carnegy, and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Gopeenath, and one servant; Lieut. Seton, and three servants; Captain Mellersh and one servant; Mr. Wootumchund; Lieut. Paul, and one servant; and 41 deck.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of Captain William Edgeworth, 3rd Dragoon Guards; and Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.; who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society.

The following resolution of the Committee of Management will be submitted to the Meeting:—

"That in modification of Rule XVII. the Society's Meetings be annually adjourned from 2nd Thursday in May to the 2nd Thursday in September."

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 9th June 1863.

BROACH.—Over cloudy S.W. strong.
BULSAR.—Fair and sultry.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy S.W. variable.
KURRACHEE.—Fair Westerly
SURAT.—Cloudy and windy

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An Inquest was held on the 8th instant, at Rampart Row, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Parsee, named Dadabhoy Nowrojee. From the evidence of one Cowasjee Hormusjee, it appeared that he and the deceased were in the habit of bathing together in the sea. At one P.M. of that day, they went to bathe from Vul Mandavee Bunder. He went further into the sea than the deceased did by about thirty feet. The tide was running very strong and the waves were high. Witness was nearly drowned, when Ahmed bin Ali and Mahomed Bishval swam to and assisted him to the shore. When he reached the shore, he learnt that the deceased's body had been brought on shore.

A Police peon, named Ragoo, stated that at three o'clock P. M. of Monday last, while he was going his rounds at Vul Mandavee Bunder, he observed the witness Cowasjee Hormusjee in the water. He had a piece of wood on which he was resting. He was loudly shouting for assistance. Policeman immediately went to look for help; and found the said two persons Ahmed Ali and Mahomed. Witness induced them to go into the sea to secure Cowasjee. They did so and soon brought him to the shore. Cowasjee told the peon that there was another man who was bathing with him. Policeman looked all about for the other man spoken of, but saw nothing of him, until about quarter past four o'clock, when he saw the body of a man being tossed about by the waves about thirty feet from the bunder. At the policeman's request, Ahmed and Mahomed again went into the water and brought the body of the deceased on shore. The body was then quite lifeless.

VERDICT.—"Accidentally drowned while bathing in the sea near Vul Mandevee Bunder."

REPORT OF CAPTAIN LAMBLE, ON THE LOSS OF THE SHIP "PATTERSON."

TO THE MASTER ATTENDANT, BOMBAY.

SIR,—For your information, I, John Henry Lamble, Master of the ship *Patterson*, have the honor to state that, at about noon of the 4th June, I sailed from Bombay, with a general cargo, bound to London direct, Mr. Pilot Tucker in charge. The Pilot left the ship at about 4 o'clock of the same day, all apparently then well; at 6 P.M. Kennery Island was bearing E. and by N., the Light ship N. by E.; all went on well until 8 P.M., the ship standing S.S.W. under all canvas, when ordering the carpenter to sound the pumps, he came aft reporting 11 feet of water in the hold. Immediately I went on deck and sounded the pump myself, and found 11 feet 4 inches of water in the well. The ship continuing to make water, I squared my yards and bore up for Bombay, putting all hands to the pumps. They pumped for about two hours, the ship all the while gradually settling down, when the pumps became choked with seed, (part of the cargo) and could be worked no longer, throwing no water. At about 1 A.M. 5th instant, I sighted the Light ship, the water then coming over the covering board and channels also under water. The ship then became unmanageable, she would not answer her helm and broached to the wind. Thinking all lives in danger, I immediately ordered the boats to be got out, namely, two life boats, one pinnace, and one gig; one of the life boats was stove in getting her out, but the rest of the boats were got afloat all-right. The Chief Mate with six or eight men and one passenger left in the pinnace; the boatswain with four hands and the other passenger went in the gig. The 2nd mate and the remainder of the crew were put into the life boat which waited astern for the carpenter and myself, who remained on board. Finding that the ship was fast settling down, I sent the carpenter into the boat, and went below into the cabin to get a glass of water, when the crew in the life boat sung out that the ship was fast sinking. Immediately I ran on deck and jumped over the quarter into the boat. About ten minutes afterwards, the ship settled down by the head and went right over on her beam ends. I remained by the ship for about half an hour, the sea was then washing over her, and thinking that she was going down altogether, I rowed off towards the light ship—it was then about 2 A.M., the Light ship bearing N.E. by N. 12 to 14 miles distant. About daylight I fell in with the Pilot brig *Euphrates* in charge of Mr. Jamieson, and was towed by her into the Port of Bombay, and landed at the Apollo Bunder about noon yesterday, the 5th instant.

I am quite at a loss to account for the leak, the ship on her outward voyage to Aden with a cargo of coals, from thence to Bombay, and through her stay here during three months, having been remarkably tight, never making the slightest water.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. H. LAMBLE,
Master of the late ship *Patterson*.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Tuesday, 9th June 1863.

BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ., CHIEF MAGISTRATE, CAPTAIN W. C. BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE FORT.

THE investigation into the loss of the Pattimar *Gunnesh Pursad*, which was run into by the steamer *Tilly*, was resumed this day at half-past two o'clock P.M.

Walljee Veerjee deposed,—I am a Calasee on board the steamer *Tilly*. I remember the 14th April last. At seven o'clock or half-past seven in the evening, I was on the look out on the port side forward. I saw a pattimar on the starboard side forward, a long way off. Our vessel then went to the left, and was stopped. The pattimar then came towards us at once, and the pattimar was broken by coming in collision with our steamer. Five or six minutes elapsed from the time of my seeing the pattimar, until the collision. On seeing the pattimar I told the mate. I saw no light on the pattimar, and no body cried out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prentis.—The pattimar was coming into the harbour. It was a dark night. I did not see the pattimar change its course. The engines were stopped two or three minutes before the collision. The steamer changed her course five minutes before the engine was stopped. If the steamer had gone to the right side, she would have struck the pattimar. When the steamer went to the left, the pattimar came that way upon her. The pattimar changed her course and came towards us.

Francis Foster said,—I am the second mate of the *Tilly*. On the 14th April last, about ten or twenty minutes past seven P.M., as the *Tilly* was steaming from the inner to the outer light ship, I was on the hawse aft, close to the wheel conning the ship according to the Captain's orders. I saw many pattimars, some beating to windward. Then I saw the pattimar on the starboard bow running in broad on the starboard bow about a point off the bow, with her foresail and jib set with about a four knot breeze from the south-west. We were going at half speed at the time. That pattimar came right across our bows. She must have altered her helm to come so near. The order was given by the Captain to put our helm hard a-starboard. This was done and the engines were stopped. The steamer had way on her at the same time and struck the pattimar on the port bow, the pattimar being under sail. The pattimar was struck abreast the foremast. The night was dark when the pattimar and the steamer came in collision. The order was given to put the helm hard a-port. The pattimar had no lights visible. I went forward and saw the pattimar's foremast was gone, and the pattimar's fore-yard laying on our forecastle. Three boats were lowered, and I went down into the pattimar. I found the people on board jumping overboard, and crying. The pattimar making water fast. I went in a boat, and took eight or ten women and children off the pattimar. Sent the boat back to the ship, and stopped on board the pattimar. Two of the steamer's boats were alongside, taking off the rest of the people. Then I cut away part of the gear of the pattimar to clear her from the *Tilly*. The Tindal and six or seven of her crew volunteered to remain. The Captain of the *Tilly* gave me the first cutter and one lascar. The steamer remained by us for half an hour, or forty minutes, and then went on. I then set the mainsail and jib and stood in, but she made so much water that she would not steer, and with the ebb tide she drifted out past the outer light ship. Then I pulled in to Bomboy in the pattimar's tony, where Captain Barker procured us the *Goolanar* steamer, in which I went out, and having found the pattimar, she was towed up to Mazagon, and grounded, and then I left her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prentis.—If the pattimar had continued steering her course, we should have been clear by our starboarding our helm. I do not know when the pattimar altered her course. I know she altered her course. I do not know what the result would have been if we had ported our helm when we first saw the pattimar.

Jeyran Abbajee, a police sepoy, No. 128, stated,—I was a passenger on board the Pattimar *Gunnesh Pursad* on the 14th of April last. The pattimar was coming to Bombay. When the pattimar came between the two light ships, there was a steamer going from Bombay. When the steamer was coming direct, the pattimar changed her course. It was dark, and I do not know whether she went on the right or the left. When the steamer came near, a torch was lighted on board the pattimar. Some persons in the pattimar cried out. The steamer did not change her course, but came right against the pattimar. The pattimar sank.

The enquiry was closed at about half-past four o'clock P. M.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 9, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

FORGERY.—A Poona Brahmin, named Bulwantrao Mulhar, who was captured some time ago by Mr. Mahon, European Constable, and Subedar Acbar Ally, was this day placed at the bar, charged with forgery.

Mr. John Mahon stated,—I am an Inspector of Police, and am stationed at Mandavee. In consequence of information I received, I proceeded under the orders of the Acting Commissioner of Police on Saturday evening last, to a house in Funnuswaddy, where the prisoner resides. I went inside the house, and found the prisoner in the act of forging Government Currency Notes. I immediately seized him, together with the instruments now before the Court, described in the list A, and the forged Currency Note for one thousand rupees, marked B, and the piece of a Currency Note, and the four pieces of paper marked C, D, E and F. The prisoner was working with a quill at one of the pieces, when I went in and seized him. The other implements for forging and the forged note B, were close to him. I found the pieces of an apparently genuine note in the prisoner's pocket.

The Magistrate ajourned the case for further enquiry, and reminded the prisoner to jail.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

RESISTING THE POLICE.—Hormusjee Dossabhoy, a hack buggy-driver, was placed at the bar, charged with resisting Mr. F. Gorwill, European Constable, while in the execution of his duty on the 29th of May last.

Mr. Nusserwanjee defended the prisoner.

Mr. Thomas Gorwill stated,—Last Friday week, between ten and eleven A.M., prisoner was brought to the Picquet station by two police sepoys. I ordered the police sepoys to take the defendant to the Mombadavi chowky. Prisoner refused to go with them. I got up in the buggy myself, he still kept resisting, determined not to go. I held him up. He tried to get out of the buggy. I would not allow him to do so. During the time of our going from the Picquet up to the Kalbadevi road, he several times tried to hit me. He also bit me and tore my coat. He still resisted. I tried to put the irons on him. The buggy had then stopped. I got one ring on, and was putting the bolt in, when he raised his arm to strike me, but a police sepoy prevented him. He was afterwards quiet. I had no stick. I defended myself by my strength.

The evidence of Mr. Gorwill was corroborated by several witnesses.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two calendar months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Monday, 8th June.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Richard Grant Boaden vs. Poonjabhoy Tarrachund.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of four hundred and two rupees and ten annas, loss sustained through breach of contract on the part of the defendant, in not taking delivery of fifty-one candies of Veravull cotton, as agreed to be purchased by him of plaintiff at four hundred and sixteen rupees per candy, as per agreement dated 13th March 1863.

Mr. Carter for the plaintiff.

The defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Carter stated the case.

His Honor:—Why did you not fulfil this contract, defendant?

Defendant:—My constituent said plaintiff did not deliver.

His Honor:—You resold the goods, I suppose, Mr. Carter?

Mr. Carter:—Yes, and the sum sued for is our loss. The goods were to be delivered in March or April, we sold after that time.

Defendant:—I resold the goods. Plaintiff agreed to deliver to the party to whom I had sold, but did not do so.

Mr. Richard Grant Boaden sworn.—I agreed to sell to defendant fifty-one candies of Veravull cotton at four hundred and sixteen rupees per candy, to be delivered in March and April. I sent him a notice to take delivery, or I would cancel the contract. One notice was sent on 18th May, and another on 26th May, to which no answer was received.

His Honor:—Did you attend at the cotton mart to deliver according to agreement?

Mr. Boaden:—Yes, we went twice, but no one was there to take delivery.

His Honor:—How do you estimate your damages now?

Mr. Boaden:—From the loss actually sustained by the transaction.

His Honor:—Did any correspondence take place after the 12th of May?

Mr. Boaden.—No. He acknowledges he did not come to take delivery, but was depending on the man to whom he resold. I do not recollect the price on the 12th May. There was a slight fall. I consider the defendant broke his contract the day before the last notice, on the 17th May. The market rate, I think was Rs. 410 on the 17th. I claim the difference between Rs. 410 and Rs. 416, on fifty-one candies.

Cross-examined by Defendant.—I did not agree to deliver to your constituent. We received a reply to the effect that the cotton was not fit to deliver, so we took two surveyors who thought very differently. I do not know the man to whom the defendant sold the cotton. I only know the defendant as having purchased the cotton of me.

Rama Ricee sworn, stated.—The cotton was Veravull cotton, and the defendant came to examine it. The person to whom defendant sold it came to see the cotton, examined and said it was not good, upon which a survey was held, and it was pronounced to be good. Defendant's man, and he to whom defendant had agreed to sell, were there. Ricee Lalljee had just lost greatly, perhaps that is why he could not or would not take the cotton. Survey was held on Saturday the 16th. The defendant Poonjabhoy Tarrachund did not see the cotton. Rama Ricee's statement that he (witness) went to see the cotton is incorrect.

Jeta Dhunjee, a broker, said that he had examined the cotton which Messrs. Boaden & Co. had to sell. He had accompanied Lalljee Ricee, and was present when the survey was held. Mr. Cornforth was one of the surveyors, and some English gentleman was the other. There were two or three heaps of bales, and they put their seals on forty or forty-five bales, as many as were approved of. They then put their marks and went away. Lalljee Ricee was not present then. Mr. Boaden, the surveyors, witness, and some of Lalljee Ricee's people were there. Witness knew that Messrs. Boaden and Co. had sold the cotton to defendant, and had gone to examine the cotton. When the surveyors had approved of it, defendant was not present, and witness was broker between the plaintiff and defendant, and the defendant and Ricee Lalljee to whom defendant sold it. Ricee Lalljee went to take delivery before survey was held, but did not take delivery because it was not approved.

His Honor:—It did not matter, there was good cotton there, if he had liked to take it.

Ricee Lalljee:—I agreed to purchase cotton of defendant. I went to the cotton mart at Colaba. I did not go to Boaden & Co. I knew that defendant had agreed to buy cotton of plaintiff. The cotton was not good. I did not see any cotton belonging to plaintiff surveyed. I did not send Jeta Dhunjee to survey cotton in my behalf.

His Honor summed up at some length. He said it appeared there had been a contract to take delivery within a certain time. The defendant had received notice that the cotton was ready, and the plaintiff had sufficient of it and of good quality. It was not alleged that plaintiff agreed to deliver it. It was clear defendant had been called upon to take delivery; and it was clear he did not attempt to take it, and it was equally clear that he had thereby broken his contract. The only question was as to the amount of damages. The agreement to purchase and sell was at Rs. 416 per candy, and the day on which the survey was held, the market price was Rs. 410. Therefore the plaintiff was entitled to the difference of Rs. 6 per candy. There was no real defence to this action, although the defendant had tried to insinuate that a transfer had been accepted; but even were it so, the defendant had never taken the party to whom he had resold to the cotton mart, where no doubt the plaintiff would have been happy to deliver. It was the defendant's duty, in case of transfer, to see the last purchaser take delivery. Defendant had also neglected to bring witnesses to show what the market rate was, the damages at Rs. 6 per candy could not be disputed. He should therefore give a verdict for Rs. 306 with costs, and Advocate's costs certified also.

SIND.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORSHIP IN SIND.—Mr. J. G. Moore assumed charge of the post of Educational Inspector in Sind yesterday, relieving Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, who temporarily officiated.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee) June 5.*

BENGAL.

WE thought that the fearful heat of the weather would produce some unusual calamity, and we have not been mistaken, as it has evidently had the melancholy effect of driving the Board of Examiners of the College of Fort William and the Secretary raving mad. The latter functionary has, we hear, by order of the Board, sent an official summons to the officer commanding the Garrison of Fort William and H. M's. 43rd L. I., directing him to appear at the College for examination in the Native languages on Monday next the 8th instant. This is rather a peremptory measure, seeing that the greatest genius that ever was born could not learn Hindustani in a week; and we should think the gallant officer concerned perfectly justified in sending off a guard to march the Board of Examiners and the Secretary straight off to the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum at once, there to remain until we shall be blessed with a fall of rain, when they may probably recover their senses and become fit to be enlarged again. If they should not be confined, and the present weather continue, we should not be surprised at their summoning Lord Elgin to come down for examination in "the seven jargons."—*Englishman, June 1.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAIL OF 18th MAY.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(*From the Globe, May 18.*)

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 18.

The Ministers did not make their appearance in the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

The President read a letter from the Ministry, of to-day's date, relative to the late resolution of the Chamber. This letter concludes as follows:—

"The Ministry have not asked that the President should relinquish his right of interrupting their speeches, but only that he should declare that he has no disciplinary privilege, especially that of calling the Ministers to order."

The Ministry repeat that unless such a declaration be made, they will not be present at the sitting of the Chamber.

BRESLAU, May 17.

Private letters from Poland state that the Russian Government has ordered its officers and civil functionaries in Poland to send their wives without delay into the interior of Russia.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Sunday Evening.

The venerable Berryer breaks ground to-day, and authorises the announcement of his starting candidate for Marseilles, a step involving of course the oath of allegiance to existing authority in its imperial form. By what process the champion of the elder branch can bring himself to swallow the pledge presents a puzzle, but the fact of his political re-appearance is hailed with general acclaim. There would be nothing to prevent a similar proceeding on the part of Lamartine, had he not managed to outlive his popularity by a sad series of cantings and recantings, while Berryer's principles have never changed. What may be those of Thiers furnishes matter for discussion since his formal acceptance of non-official support, *La France* urging Government to patronise and appropriate such a celebrity in return for substantial service towards the revival of Imperialism. Thiers can have nothing in common with the movement of 1848, by which monarchy and statesmanship were alike laid low, while his instincts have ever been Bonapartist, whether as historian of the First Consulate or prompter under Louis Philippe, of the transfer to Paris from St. Helena of Napoleon's remains. Partizans of Parliamentary government rally round its professed assertor, while Legitimists are content to condone his conduct under Charles X., and his Deutz dealings with the Duchesse de Berry of 1832, in consideration of his backing their system for Itlay. He can count on every benighted Protectionist; all who want a check on public expenditure will vote blindfold for his control over the exchequer. There can be no doubt that he embodies many of the incoherencies and unreasoning impulses of the middle as well as lower class of Paris society, nor can his return admit of much misgiving.

Among the Paris candidates of democratic proclivities there is scant cordiality, and their respective abettors have broken out into downright personal denunciation. On the part of Eugene Pelletan the *Courrier du Dimanche* pronounces Havin, of the *Siécle*, to be politically a *macquignon* (blackleg), and Gueroult, of the *Opinion Nationale*, is quite as outrageously assailed. The occult cause of these ferocious invectives is to be found in the hearty adhesion of both these public writers to the dynasty itself, while they seek with equal pertinacity to bring Imperialism under national restraint, a combination not held admissible by their implacable antagonists. The latter in their inmost soul are bent on some ulterior object as yet undefined, and, indeed, undefinable; they steadily aim at eradicating Napoleonism, utterly reckless of what or if any substitute can be supplied, and their only bond of cohesion is this joint antipathy.

Yesterday was marked by the incessant activity of bill-stickers all over the metropolis, every available facade being invested with Prefect Hausseman's placards puffing the Persigny candidates, whose names arrest the passing eye in type of unusual dimensions. No counter manifesto on the non-official side is permitted to figure on dead walls or stray scaffoldings, a grievance in itself, but as Havin vigorously urges today, the unfairness of the authorities is the more flagrant, inasmuch as the general public is made eventually to pay in the shape of municipal miscellaneous outgoings, the whole expense of these one-sided claptraps, while candidates willing to tax their own pockets are debarred from such publicity as they are ready to pay for.

The non-official exhibitors of paintings (viz., those rejected by the Jury of Palais d'Industrie), though allowed to display their performance in a separate wing of the building, are not permitted to sell at the entrance the catalogue of their works, printed at their own expense. Among much unquestionable rubbish there is here and there a canvas one would wish to trace to its studio.

At post hour the lunar eclipse of the sun did not admit of Parisian scrutiny, fleecy clouds veiling the western horizon.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

(*By Telegram through Mr. Reuter's Office.*)

LEMBERG, May 16.

The insurrection has broken out in four districts of Prodolia. The peasantry remain quiet.

Three insurgent corps have made their appearance in the districts of Vladimir and Luck.

The Russians are fortifying Luck. Lelewell's corps has marched northwards.

The whole of Ukrania is in a state of insurrection, with the exception of the districts of Czerkask and Czechryn, where the nobility are favourable to Russia. An insurrectionary proclamation has been issued, recognising the rights of the Russian nationalities.

A provisional insurgent chief has been proclaimed in the Ukraine.

TURKEY AND POLAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16.

In consequence of fresh remonstrances, the Porte has agreed to the proposal of France to take steps at St. Petersburg in favour of Poland, in the same spirit as those taken by England, France, and Austria.

ROME AND POLAND.

PARIS, May 17.

The *France* and *Pays* of this evening say:—"The Holy See is preparing a memorandum on the sufferings and condition of the Catholic Church in Poland."

MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, April 10 (via France.)

News has been received here from Puebla to the 11th stating that the siege operations were progressing favourably.

PRUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.

A decree of the Minister of War has been issued ordering the formation of new regiments for the occupation of the fortresses of Finland, and the placing of eight battalions on a war footing in that province.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, May 17.

The *Pays* says that the Turkish circular on the Suez Canal was prepared previous to the departure for the Sultan for Egypt.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 16.

La France has received a first warning for an article published yesterday, under the signature of M. Esparbe, on the elections.

The motive for the issue of the warning is stated to be that *La France*, in the article above-mentioned, effected to express the secret sentiments of the Government, and distorted and travestied the policy pursued by the Government in the elections, in a manner calculated to mislead public opinion.

La Gazette de France announces that M. Berryer has consented to become a candidate for the representation of Marseilles in the Corps Legislatif.

AMERICA.

LATEST BY THE "PERSIA."

(*By Telegram through Mr. Reutur's Office.*)

LIVERPOOL, May 18.

An extra edition of the *New York Herald* of the 6th inst., published just at the departure of the Persia, has been received here; it contains the following further intelligence:—

"Advices from Hooker's main army to the night of Monday, 4th inst., announce that General Hooker maintained his new line without important change.

"Monday was a quiet day. No fighting whatever took place until late in the afternoon, when General Hooker advanced a division to feel the enemy.

"A brisk action ensued, lasting half an hour. The Federals afterwards retired to their main body, and rested. General Hooker is busily entrenching.

"Advices from General Sedgwick's forces are to two o'clock on Tuesday morning (5th instant). General Sedgwick's division, 15,000 strong, was hotly engaged throughout Monday. It was terribly cut up, gave way, and finally recrossed the river during the night. The slaughter was frightful on both sides."

The following are the details of General Sedgwick's defeat:—

On Monday morning, 4th instant, large masses of Confederates appeared on the heights to the east of Fredericksburg, which had been partially evacuated by the Federals in order to strengthen General Sedgwick's division. Those remaining made but a feeble resistance, and relinquished the position to the enemy, after having removed all their guns. Some fighting occurred above Fredericksburg, the particulars of which have not been received, but is supposed to have been an effort to prevent the rebels from moving up to reinforce the force engaged against General Sedgwick. In this the Federals were unsuccessful. It is generally understood that this force was General Longstreet's column just arrived from Suffolk. He interposed no obstacle to the Federals holding possession of Fredericksburg, which they still retain. General Sedgwick was hotly engaged throughout the entire day, the enemy pressing him on all points, and cutting him up badly. His men were obliged to give way constantly before overwhelming masses of the enemy, and his discomfiture seemed certain, when the Vermont brigade made a brilliant charge, repulsing the Confederates in gallant style, and securing the safety of that portion of the army. The slaughter in this action, which occurred in close proximity to Bank's Ford, is without parallel in the history of warfare, and considering the number of men engaged. Whole brigades of rebels were literally wiped out, but their force was so many times greater than that at the command of Sedgwick that it was impossible he could hold his position. He therefore concluded to extricate himself by recrossing the river. This hazardous expedient was attempted and successfully carried out between midnight and two o'clock on the 5th inst. The enemy held positions with their artillery, raking the bridges over which Sedgwick was obliged to move his men, necessarily creating some confusion in the Federal ranks, as the columns moved over, and causing considerable loss of life. They also pressed hotly upon his rear when they discovered he was retreating, and harassed him incessantly. But he succeeded in getting his force over, as above stated, in wonderful good order, and marched immediately in the direction of the United States' Ford to join the main army under Hooker.

On Monday morning at daybreak the rebels obtained a position on the hills on the south side of the Rappahannock, scarcely two miles below United States' Ford, and commenced a vigorous shelling of the Federal trains lying posted on the north side of the river close to the ford. Several men were injured by these shells, and one or two killed. A panic was imminent among the Federal teamsters and would have been general and disastrous, but for the stoppage of hostilities by the enemy.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, May 6 (Morning).

Stocks rapidly advancing. Gold dull and lower; last quotation 147¾. Exchange on London dull, at 165. Cotton—sales trifling. Midding Upland 65c.

(From *The Times'* Second Edition.)

LIVERPOOL, Monday Morning.

The *New York Herald* of the 6th, in an extra edition, gives news from Fredericksburg to two a.m. on the morning of the 5th, at which time Hooker was entrenching himself.

On the afternoon of the 4th a severe engagement took place, in which the Confederates were forced back; but the Federals retired to their main line. On the morning of the 4th General Longstreet attacked General Sedgwick's corps, and after severe fighting, the latter was driven across the Rappahannock at two a.m. on the 5th.

At daybreak on the 5th the Confederates had obtained a position on the hills, on the south bank of the Rappahannock, scarcely two miles below the United States ford, and commenced a vigorous shelling of the Federal trains, lying posted on the north side of the river, close to the ford.

AMERICA.

(*From the Times Correspondent, May 18.*)

PER PERSIA, *viâ* ROCHE'S POINT, MAY 16, 3-55 A.M.

NEW YORK, MAY 5.

THE news from General Hooker's army is up to 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. On the afternoon of Saturday General "Stonewall" Jackson, by a flank movement, made a vigorous attack upon the right wing of the Federals near Chancellorsville. General Schurz's division, composed principally of Germans, was the first to feel the shock, and immediately gave way. No efforts of the officers to rally their men were of any avail, and the retreat became a rout; whole regiments threw down their arms and fled towards head-quarters. The panic soon extended to General Deven's division, which also broke and ran. Two brigades of General Howard's division alone retired in order, to the support of whom General Hooker sent his own division, commanded by General Berry. The united and desperate exertions of these troops, after most sanguinary struggle, succeeded in checking the Confederate advance, and prevented General Jackson from completing his victory.

At daybreak on Sunday the Confederates again advanced, this time being met upon the extreme right by General Berry. The battle raged for three hours and a half, during which General Berry was killed. The Federals then fell back, the enemy pursuing. The fighting continued four hours longer, when, the Federals having succeeded in getting the Confederates in their front, the conflict was suspended. The carnage on both sides is described as being awful, but no numbers are given.

It was expected that the battle would be renewed on Monday; but, if it were, the Federal Government has not, up to this hour (6 o'clock), allowed the fact to be made public.

All sorts of rumours are in circulation—some to the effect that Hooker's entire force has been cut to pieces; others, that it has entered into Richmond without a struggle.

Great dissatisfaction is everywhere expressed against the authorities at Washington for withholding the information, good or bad, which the public has a right to expect.

The Confederate force which recently occupied Morgantown, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad captured four companies of Militia belonging to the town; it then proceeded to Fairmount, and engaged the Federals under Colonel Mulligan, who were defending the railroad bridge which spans the Monongahela near that place. After a short conflict the Federals were beaten, and the bridge, the finest on the road, was totally destroyed.

The Confederates took 250 of Colonel Mulligan's men prisoners, but the loss in killed and wounded on either side is not known.

Parkersburg and Wheeling are believed to be the next points threatened.

It is reported, *via* Memphis on the 30th, that a body of Confederate cavalry had made a raid into Central Mississippi and destroyed 20 miles of the Mississippi Central Railroad and a large quantity of arms and stores.

On the 21st ult. General Banks occupied Opelousas and Washington, in Louisiana. General Banks's intention is to proceed northward, to form a junction with the forces under Admirals Farragut and Porter and General Grant, designing thereby the complete severance of the Confederate line of communications for supplies from Texas to Port Hudson.

The *Jackson* (Mississippi) *appeal* of the 24th ult. states that the Confederate force in Arkansas under Generals Stirling Price and Kirby Smith is rapidly augmenting in numbers, and will soon resume operations in Missouri.

Despatches fom Cairo of to-day (the 5th) deny the report that the Federals had occupied Grand Gulf, and state that, on the contrary, they were signally repulsed.

General Marmaduke has returned to Arkansas from his late successful raid into Missouri.

The ship Punjaub, from Boston, is reported to have been captured by the Alabama, and subsequently released upon giving bonds. The date and locality of of the capture are not stated.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was arrested by a military force at his residence at Dayton, Ohio, this morning, by the order of General Burnside, and carried to Cincinnati. An attempt made by his friends in Dayton to rescue him from the soldiers was unsuccessful.

In the case of the Peterhoff on Saturday a motion made on behalf of the owners of the vessel to admit the testimony of Captain Jarman was opposed by the district attorney and the counsel for the captors. Upon this motion the Court took the papers, and reserved its decision. An order to allow Mr. Redgate, one of the owners of the cargo, to testify in his own behalf was then applied for. Mr. Redgate's counsel stated that his client was born a British subject; that he was an enemy of the Confederate Government; that his portion of the cargo had been legitimately consigned to his partner at Matamoras; and that he desired to be and remain a citizen of the United States, provided he could thereby receive the restitution of his property and damages for unlawful capture and detention; but, if he were to be treated as an alien enemy, he demanded that he be regarded as a British subject, and as such he should claim protection from the British Government.

The Court declared that, as Mr. Redgate was a resident of a rebellious State, he was to be considered an alien enemy.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

In consequence of various conflicting rumours from the army, gold has fluctuated considerably. It opened at 147¾, advanced to 151, declined to 149¾, and closed at 150⅜. Exchange is nominally 164. United States, Sixes, 1881, 107. Treasury 7-30 Notes, 106¼. New York Central Railway, 119⅝. Erie, 86½. Illinois Central, 94¾.

Cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet; provisions inactive. Sugar 10c. to 10¼c.

The following details of the great battles fought upon the Rappahannock are extracted from the papers received by the *Persia*:—

(*From the New York Times.*)

Head-quarters Army of the Potomac, in the Field, near Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 10 P.M.

The day opened with a heavy mist hanging over the country, particularly near the river, which was not entirely dispelled until the sun was well up—say, 8 o'clock. The morning was quiet; neither party seemed to be ready for battle.

We brought up additional artillery during the night, as well as large ammunition trains, and an allowance of six forage waggons to each corps, which were ordered to return in each case before any more were allowed to pass the bridges. Major Painter, of the Quartermaster's Department, had charge of the ford, and regulated the passage of waggons and artillery, so that there was no confusion; while the total amount of transportation which reached this side of the river was very small, and not in the least cumbersome.

The Second Army Corps came up during the night and encamped near the left of our position. The Third Corps lay between Banks and United States' Fords during the night, and reached the front about noon. The troops marched rapidly and with great cheerfulness.

The great strategic importance of this position grows more and more apparent every hour. We hold the Gordonsville-road securely. By going half a mile to the rear, we find a country road leading to Spottsylvania Court-house; four miles to the rear is another. Their flank is thus dangerously exposed, for if they retreat they are harassed by flank and rear; if they fight, they must fight in an open field, on equal terms, with, perhaps, great advantages in our favour.

Evidences hourly accumulate of the fact that the enemy is totally surprised at our vigorous operations, and in a great measure unprepared to meet us. That he is very nervous is evident from the manner in which he falls to digging rifle-pits in every convenient location. If any further evidence of this fact were needed, it is found in the capture at this point yesterday, of a despatch from General Lee to an Engineer officer here, saying, in substance, that he was very much surprised at this moment, had not anticipated it and was unprepared to give him instructions. This despatch was dated April 29. One more fact. M'Vicar captured, in his charge last night, a despatch from General Lee to Fitzhugh Lee, ordering his cavalry brigade to be at Spottsylvania court-house on the 30th of April. Thus Lee came in upon M'Vicar's rear, who was also bound to Spottsylvania.

Hostilities among the pickets were carried on during the night, with slight loss. Watson's battery, in Meade's front, thus lost two men and eight horses. Our lines were not developed last night, the troops being massed in proper locations.

Here let me, if I can, give an idea of our exact location. On your maps you will perceive Chancellorsville, a few miles west of Fredericksburg, a true style of Virginia village, consisting of one house and a crossroad—albeit the house in this instance is a fine large structure, and will accommodate a great many wounded, to which purpose it is already devoted. But the crossroad is the matter of vital importance here. From this point the plank-road runs directly west to Culpepper, by way of Germanna Ford, or by turnpike *via* Ely's Ford. The Gordonsville turnpike diverges to the left four miles in our rear. The plank-road to Fredericksburg runs nearly due east, making an elbow bend to the south here, but regaining its easterly direction within four miles. Nearly east, or about east-north-east, runs the old turnpike to Fredericksburg, which intersects the plank-road again about three miles from here. Near this intersection a road bears to the left, and goes to Banks's Ford, six miles, direction north-east. United States Ford lies north-north-west, and the road thereto leaves the Ely's Ford-road and bears to the right about one mile from this point. This road winds through the timber, and is very indifferent at the best.

The forenoon was mainly occupied by General Hooker, his Staff, and able corps commanders in consultation, and in making dispositions of the columns. At about 12 o'clock General Sykes's division was sent forward on the left, by the Banks's Ford-road, to make an attack, and compel the enemy to develope his strength on that bank. He moved promptly into position with Weed's, now Watson's regular battery. The first gun was fired by the enemy about 12 o'clock. Heavy skirmishing commenced, our men entering the field with much enthusiasm. The 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry skirmished in the very front for some time, and sustained a galling fire from the enemy's infantry, but behaved with great intrepidity. They charged and recharged upon the infantry, only to be in turn driven back. General Sykes then threw forward two companies of infantry, without knapsacks, on the double-quick, who supported the cavalry, and checked the further pursuit of the enemy. The action now became quite general between the two forces, each seeming to be about the same strength. The rebel division thus engaged was that of Anderson, part of Longstreet's old corps, and consisting of the brigades of Pasey, Mahone, and Wilcox. Sykes fought the latter brigade at Gaine's Mill. The rebels contested the ground very vigorously, giving way only when pressed very hard. Our troops fought for fully an hour with great spirit, and drove the enemy from two successful and strong positions upon ridges of land which run parallel with the Rappahannock. The distance thus gained was nearly one mile, and some 50 prisoners, mostly belonging to Virginia regiments, were captured. They gave themselves up readily, many of them manifesting pleasure at their position. About half-past 1 o'clock, just as Colonel Chapman, commanding a brigade of regulars, had expressed a desire to "take another ridge," an order was received by General Sykes from General Hooker to suspend the attack, and retire nearly to his former position. This appeared inexplicable to both officers and men, and, as the latter came back slowly and in good order, frequent mutterings were heard among them about being "on the retreat again." But the sequel proved that there was a mind over all, who directed what was best for them.

The cause for this movement was the fact that General Hooker had received information from his head-quarters that the enemy had thrown the greater part of his force over on this side of the fortifications, and had also removed many of the guns in the lower batteries, and placed them in position at the upper end of the town, thus indicating an intention of making an attack on us. He therefore suspended this preliminary attack at once, which had been arranged as a prelude to important operations elsewhere, and rightly surmised that if the enemy did really mean to attack us they would follow up our retirement. At 2 p. m. he remarked, "I think I can make them come out and fight me on my own ground." In two hours the assertion was proved. The enemy mistook our voluntary retirement for a check, and followed us rapidly as we fell back.

General Sykes's division had got in their old position, and pickets thrown out, when the enemy again appeared in force on the ridge at the foot of which we lay. Our men had stacked arms and were at rest. The whole division, save the Duryea Zouaves, were lying at nearly right angles with the road. The Zouaves were parallel with the road. Quick as thought General Sykes brought his men into line, the Zouaves on the left half-wheeling into line of battle like a machine. The rebels paused a moment on the top of the ridge, and, as if to nerve them for the onset, gave one of their scattering, demoniac yells, and then came down on the double-quick, shooting, capturing, and literally running over our poor pickets, who scrambled behind all sorts of obstructions. But in an instant more a terrible crash resounded from the Zouave end of the line, and down the column rolled the most deafening roar of musketry that in all my war experience has ever met my ears. It did not last, apparently, two minutes; but its work was effective.

This attack was very fierce, and, being so much nearer than the previous firing had been, created considerable commotion around the cross-roads. It at once brought General Hooker into the saddle for the first time during the day, and things were speedily in shape. This onslaught was for the purpose of retaking this very important point. The first thing done was the massing of artillery near the roads, and in 15 minutes 22 guns were sending shell into the woods, and the roar of artillery became ten times more deafening than that of the musketry had been. The work was soon done. The contest lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the enemy ignominiously retired.

Although this attack was so handsomely repulsed, it proved to be only preliminary to still greater operations. At 4.30 p.m. Colonel Diven, who had cavalry shirmishers on the plank-road, reported the enemy advancing in force and driving in his pickets. He was soon discovered deploying to the right, and General Slocum promptly met the move by sending in Geary's division and Hampton's battery. The attack proved to be only a feeler, however, and the next thing was a development still further on our right, which was again checkmated by General Williams, who, with three batteries of artillery and his own division, replied very effectively to the enemy's fire, which was sometimes brisk, but never heavy. Beyond this he did not go, except to occasionally shell our extreme right, under General Howard; but his troops were very placid, and the shells did no damage.

For a while there was a cessation of the desultory and spasmodic firing, which had been going on for two hours. But at half-past 6 o'clock a desperate charge was made for our batteries commanding the plank-road. The rebels advanced through the woods at a rapid pace, and got within point-blank canister-range of our guns. A column, also, came up the road wildly. Geary met them with great promptness, and wheeling a regiment into the road, a deadly volley was poured into their advance. At the same time Knapp and Hampton double-shotted their guns with canister, and for 15 minutes there was another fiery episode. Of course the enemy were severely repulsed, and with heavy loss. Their killed and wounded fell in the timber in front of our batteries, and the leaves and brush having been set on fire by our shells, the poor wretches are suffering a double death. General Sickle's column acted as a reserve.

After this hour there were no more vigorous attempts on the part of the enemy. For an hour or more a sharp shelling was kept up against our extreme left, occupied by General Meade. General Couch's forces were deployed early in the afternoon, and rendered effective assistance in supporting the centre. General Sickle's column acted as a reserve.

The entire operations of the day indicate that the enemy was engaged mainly in feeling our lines, endeavouring to find a weak point, and to ascertain the strength of our position and forces, but he was repulsed at every point, particularly in his attempts to retake Chancellorsville, and in the insane charge upon our batteries.

Everything goes to show that Lee will open the attack early this morning. (It is now 3 o'clock A.M., May 2.) Our troops have been at work all night, and the woods resound with the ring of axes. Both parties are busy building earthworks and abattis. Certain changes are being made in our lines, and we shall be fully ready for any emergency. The greatest day in the history of the rebellion is about dawning. General Hooker got some rest during the night, which was much needed, but at this hour he is in consultation with his corps commanders. His staff are prodigies of energy, and their labours are unceasing.

Our losses yesterday are not yet known. We had about 100 killed and wounded in General Sykes's fight early in the afternoon. Captain Marsh, of the 17th Regulars, was killed. Captain Overton, of General Sykes's staff, was wounded, not dangerously; Lieutenant Wells, 14th Regulars, wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Assistant-Adjutant-General to General Couch, was wounded by a piece of shell in the arm, not seriously.

The troops acted magnificently. Not a case of misbehaviour has come to my knowledge. They go into battle with enthusiasm, and one idea seems to animate every one—the idea of victory.

Four miles below Fredericksburg, Friday Evening, 8.30, May 1, 1863.

The day has closed without firing on either side. The two lines of battle which the enemy showed last night were no longer visible to-day, the troops doubtless having been withdrawn to fight our forces in their rear. Their skirmish line has also been thinned out, and, to all appearances, the rebels have "raked and scraped" together all their forces to meet the rear attack.

Our own troops are stretched out in two lines of battle on this side of the river, where they have been since an hour before sunset. As I write the rebels are cheering vociferously, or, I should say, delivering one of their peculiar howls, which Bull Run Russell describes. Our own men, on the opposite side of the river, have taken it up, and are now endeavouring to drown their yells with counter cheering.

Rebel camp fires have simultaneously appeared along their line or works, which appear to be built for effect.

We could see their forces all the forenoon passing along the road on the brow of the crest to the right. The forces are supposed to be Jackson's corps. Artillery, to the number of 40 or 50 pieces, accompanied them, being distinctly seen and counted from this side.

Captain Fitzhue, who resided in an elegant mansion on this side of the river, was killed the day before yesterday, and his remains sent over. He was in the rifle pits when our forces charged up the opposite bank of the river.

The balloon has been up all day at intervals. Heavy firing has been heard from our other forces to-day.

Two miles below Fredericksburg May 2, 7.45 a.m.

The rebels have opened the ball this morning; 15 minutes ago a light battery, planted during the night in the rear of the Bernard-house, tossed a couple of shell among our troops, and was immediately followed by their 10 10-pound Parrotts, planted on the side of the crest (three-quarters of a mile below), which are now concentrating a rapid fire on our lower bridge, with the expectation, doubtless, of destroying it. Our guns on the left are returning the fire vigorously. Owing to the dense clouds of smoke, I am unable to make out all the batteries participating. Captain Rickett's 1st Pennsylvania, Captain Edgell's 1st New Hampshire, Captain Thomson's Independent battery, planted together on a small elevation are among the number.

8.15.—The rebels have opened their Whitworth gun and several others on the extreme left. Our troops are drawn up in two lines of battle on this side of the Rappahannock and have not suffered as any yet. Those on the other side have dropped down under the protection of the river bank, where they are safe from the enemy's missiles. Last night they were heard operating on the railroad, and this morning a few pieces of railroad iron have been thrown. The firing from our forces on the right, now directly in the rear of the rebels, can be distinctly heard. A moment ago I saw one of their shells explode above the crest. The rebels are thus compelled to fight that way and face this.

Chancellorsville, Virginia, 10 miles West by South of Fredericksburg, Midnight, May 2, 1863.

The military operations which have been in progress on the line of the Rappahannock for a week past have to-day calminated in what, if not precisely a great battle, only escapes that designation because we all feel that greater, by far, remains behind.

General Hooker, by a series of brilliantly audacious manœuvres and movements, of a celerity wholly unmatched in this war, has succeeded in crossing the Rappahannock River, and gaining for his army a position 10 miles west by south, and in the rear of Fredericksburg.

General Lee, at first completely surprised by this move, and utterly puzzled as to his antagonist's intentions, has, however, had time to recover himself, and with a hand almost equally bold in the grand game of strategy—abandoning his position in Fredericksburg, and the line of 20 miles down the Rappahannock which he has held for months—has changed his front, and stands opposite us in the horrid gage of battle.

We have secured a strong position, completely turning the line of rebel defensive heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, against which our army on the 13th of last December madly dashed itself. This, as General Hooker expresses it in his inspiriting order of Thursday, gives us the advantage of compelling the enemy to fight us on ground of our own choosing.

Figure to yourself a huge triangle or redan, one leg of three miles long, resting on the south side of the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg, and between Banks and United States' Ford, the other on Hunting Creek an affluent of the Rappahannock, with the apex at Chancellorsville, and you have, in epitome, the situation as it now stands. This position, naturally strong, has been rendered stronger by breastworks and abattis thrown up in front to cover the troops.

Imagine, now, the enemy massed in front of this position—front to front, and flank to flank—and you

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have the rebel situation. Take into account, also, that the enemy have strengthened themselves by the same appliances adopted by us.

These relative positions were assumed three days ago, and the history of that period is that of skirmishing along the advance line, developed in front of both armies—we feeling the enemy at various points, the enemy feeling us at various points.

This afternoon and evening, however, the enemy was emboldened to depart from these minor operations, and make a bold *coup*, by attacking our right flank in force, and attempting to double us up. About 6 o'clock this evening Jackson—you will recognize as I go on the operations and all its circumstances as one quite in his style, and the affair will recall to you Cedar Mountains and other memories—with his whole corps of 40,000 men threw himself impetuously on our extreme right, formed by the 11th Army Corps, under command of Major-General Howard. The assault was one marked by all the dash and audacity that characterize his mind, and, as it was made precisely at our weakest point, and on a corps which Jackson had already several times beaten, it was well calculated to succeed.

That he only partially succeeded in turning our flank was not owing to the conduct of the 11th Army Corps, which was disgraceful, but to the superb generalship of Hooker, who promptly threw reinforcements on our right to stop the enemy's advance.

From the order which the commanding General issued it will be seen that the position gained at Chancellorsville, which is ten miles west by south of Fredericksburg, completely turns the line of rebel defences on the series of ridges in the rear of Fredericksburg, and, in fact, there was now but one alternative; the enemy must either retreat along the line of the railroad toward Richmond, while that line was yet uncut (for there was no other line of retreat, the communication with Gordonsville being threatened by our hold on that line), or else come out and 'give us battle on our own ground.' Lee had been completely out-generaled, and in a strategic point of view had suffered a defeat before we had fired a single shot. It was in this sense, and not in the meaning that they were actually destroyed, albeit he anticipated nothing less than that, that General Hooker, on the night of our arrival at Chancellorsville, proudly exclaimed "The rebel army is now the legitimate property of the Army of the Potomac."

General Lee seems to have felt himself strong enough to pursue the latter alternative, and he took prompt measures to carry his plan into execution.• There is very little doubt that he had been heavily reinforced with troops from the South.

Occupying, too, the interior line, Lee's facilities for a change of front were, of course, very great, and our army had hardly gained its position when a rebel column was marching up to confront it.

The military situation on Saturday morning (the 2d), therefore, stood as follows:—Our main force holds the position at Chancellorsville, confronting the main rebel army now massed opposite us. Howard's corps has the extreme right, then a division of Sickle's corps, then Slocum, then Couch, then Meade on the left, Humphrey's division of Meade's corps holding the extreme of the left. Working parties have been employed during the whole night in throwing up breastworks, and the woods have resounded with the strokes of a thousand axemen felling trees for the purpose of constructing abattis. We hear the rebels, not half a mile distant, at work with the same view, and in the morning both armies are well intrenched. It will now be who will come out and give battle. Hooker is determined to put forth all the resources of the craft of which he is a consummate master to attempt them out.

So much for the right. Another, though minor force, is working on the left, independently, yet with its definite strategic bearings on the main operation. This subordinate operation is at Fredericksburg. Balloon reconnoissances show clearly that the enemy have taken their main force from the heights of Fredericksburg and the line down the Rappahannock, and massed it against us at Chancellorsville. They have also removed the greater bulk of their artillery with the same end; and General Sedgwick, who commands the left, thinks himself strong enough to carry the heights. The Commanding General assents, if there be a good prospect of success; for it is of the utmost importance not to anticipate the golden moment to strike.

Still another co-operative *role* is assigned the powerful cavalry expedition under General Stoneman. This is nothing less than to cut the railroad bridges that cross the two affluents of the Pamunkey—namely the North and South Anna—less than 20 miles from Richmond. The bridge over the North Anna is 150 feet long and 80 feet high, and cannot possibly be reconstructed in less than a fortnight. You can see how tremendously this will embarrass the rebels.

In the morning, as we stood on the battery of Chancellor's house, the attention was aroused by a sharp rattle of musketry coming from a column of rebels coming up by the main Fredericksburg plank road, directly in front of us. Knapp's battery, however, which was planted directly in front of the position, opened upon them, and, after a few rounds, caused them to retire.

Immediately afterwards a battery opened from the height which I have mentioned as having been gained by Sykes yesterday, and then abandoned by us. The position was rather upwards of a mile distant from the cleared space, and its object was to damage our ammunition train, which was visible to the rebels from the tops of trees on the height. One of our batteries was, however, immediately opened in reply. The third shot blew up one of the caissons, and a subsequent shot blew up another, and this settled their account.

Subsequently a reconnoissance was sent on our part, consisting of the 26th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Carr's brigade, Berry's division, Sickle's corps), on the same road by which the rebels had approached in the morning, for the purpose of feeling their strength. They went out on the plank-road, deployed on both sides in the form of the letter V, chased the rebel skirmishers a couple of miles, till they came to a heavy double line of battle, with artillery in position, when they retired, bringing us that piece of intelligence.

Another reconnoissance was next sent out on our right, consisting of Berdan's sharpshooters. They met the enemy's pickets, drove them handsomely, and at 4 o'clock returned with 59 prisoners of the 2nd Georgia.

At 4 o'clock the rebels are moving down in force on the plank-road, where we had a little before made the reconnoissance. Geary's division of Slocum's corps is sent in on the double quick into the woods, their bayonets flashing in the sunlight. A sharp contest ensues, and in a few minutes they came back in disorder. A portion of Kane's brigade, composed of raw troops, had broken, and thrown the column into confusion.

An aide from Slocum comes to ask General Hooker if he can have reinforcements. "No! he must hold his own. Howard will, of course, support him from the right. Let Geary's division, however, be thrown to the right of the road, so that the artillery may be able to sweep the enemy on the left." This treatment presently repaired the damage, and checked the hope of the rebels being able to pierce our centre.

Foiled in this, they now prepared to make a still more desperate dash on our right flank. We were aware that they had been massing against that point all the afternoon, and the terrific treble of the demoniac yell with which the rebels always rush into battle announced their approach from the woods by the Culpepper plank-road. Jackson's whole corps, reinforced by D. H. Hill's division, numbering in all 40,000 men, had precipitated themselves on Howard's corps, forming our extreme right wing. This corps is composed of the divisions of Schruz, Steinwehr and Devin, and consists in great part of German troops. Without waiting for a single volley from the rebels, this corps disgracefully abandoned their position behind their breastworks, and commenced coming, panic striken, down the road towards head quarters. Our right was thus completely turned, and the rebels were in the fair way of doubling us up.

It was a critical situation, and brought out the superb resources of General Hooker. He was in the saddle in a moment, calm and cool—the master of a situation fit to overmaster the most. The first thing was to check the rebel advance, which must become fatal if allowed to go on much further.

It was a terribly animated scene. The whole open plain presented such a spectacle as the simoon might make in the desert. Through the dusk of nightfall a rushing whirlwind of men and artillery swept over the plain. The shattered, fleeing columns of men were rushing down and over us at head-quarters.

Hooker's dispositions were made in a moment. Whom, of all others, should he send in at this fearfully critical moment but the darling child of his own creation—his own old corps, now commanded by General Berry.

"General!" shouted the Commander, "throw your men into the breach—receive the enemy on your bayonets—don't fire a shot—they can't see you!"

Oh! it was a sight to see that glorious band rush at the double-quick to the rescue! Pressing up in their horrid array of glittering steel, the enemy's advance was quickly checked, and he had to withdraw to the line of breastworks just vacated by the 11th corps.

Batteries were immediately sent up in thunderous clamour to the front, and Captain Best, chief of artillery of Slocum's corps, massed 20 pieces on the crest near General Sickles's head-quarters, and a terrific fire was opened on the enemy, and kept up far into the night.

General Pleasanton, too, succeeded in turning back a dozen pieces taken from the flying corps, and planting them in a favourable position, while he drew up his little brigade of cavalry, consisting of squadrons of the 6th New York, 8th Pennsylvania, and 17th Pennsylvania, with drawn sabres to protect the guns (a novel sight in battle). Directing the pieces to be double-shotted with canister, he swept the position occupied by the enemy with a murderous fire. The successful check of the advancing foe is in no small degree owing to the indomitable energy of this gallant soldier.

While this is going on, the panic-stricken Dutchmen are sweeping past us, and road by head-quarters into the road leading to United States Ford. Many members of the Staff of General Hooker and other general officers placed themselves in the road, and with drawn sabres smote and slashed the cowardly retreating rascals. It was all in vain, however. The road for two or three miles down towards United States Ford is now crowded with their shattered fragments. General Hooker has, however, already sent Sykes's regulars after them. As to the loss sustained by this corps, either in killed or captured, it could not have been great,—they ran too fast for that. I have the mortification to add that they allowed 12 pieces of cannon to fall into the hands of the enemy.

What makes this retreat not only disgraceful, but well nigh disastrous, is that it completely foiled a splendid manouvre which General Sickles with his corps was engaged in executing. He had gone in on a branch road leading off from the main pike, pierced the enemy's centre, penetrated for a mile, cut them in two, and would have secured the key to victory, when the turning of Howard's position compelled him to make good his retreat, though he brought out with him 400 rebel prisoners.

The artillery combat was prolonged till midnight, and the bursting of the shower of shells thrown by our batteries into the rebels made a spectacle that beggars all description.

During the whole crisis General Hooker was under the severest fire, and his Staff, made up of young braves, performed prodigies of valour.

The enemy has completely turned our right, is now in our rear, and will, unless prevented, turn this immense advantage to account with the first dawn of to-morow's light.

This was the position at dark, and it did not look very promising. But our energetic commander was more than equal to the emergency. New dispositions to repair this disaster were at once resolved upon. Communication was at once had with Generals Birney and Whipple, and a night attack ordered, to restore the connexion of the lines. General Ward's brigade of General Birney's division made the attack at 11 at night, aided by Captain Best's guns, massed on the ridge in front of the enemy. Berney's position was on the extreme left of this new line of battle, but Ward's terrific attack was entirely successful; communication was restored, and in a charge made by the brigade a portion of the artillery lost by Howard was gallantly retaken by General Hobart Ward.

This night attack was the most grand and terrific thing of the war. The moon shone brightly, and an enemy could be seen at good musket range. The air was very still, and the roar and reverberation of the musketry and artillery, past all conception. Malvern Hill was a skirmish compared with this save in the degree of slaughter. But it was successful; the enemy were driven back nearly half a mile, and our tired men once more slept on their arms. That night's work was ended.

Head-quarters in the field, near Chancellorsville,
Virginia, Sunday, May 3, 6 p.m.

Another bloody day has been added to the calendar of this rebellion. Another terrible battle has been fought and more fields crimsoned with human blood. Few more such days as this will find no armies left on either side to fight battles.

General Reynolds's First Army Corps arrived at United Stated Ford on Saturday afternoon. It was immediately put into position on our right, which was withdrawn from the plank-road to the Ely's Ford turnpike. This line was immediately formed by Generals Reynolds and Meade, the latter's position, on the left having been relieved by General Howard's Eleventh Corps, which, notwithstanding its disorganized condition was so far reorganized during the night as to be fit for duty again this morning. They were assigned the position on the left where it was probable there would be little or no fighting, and were protected by the strong works built the day before by General Meade's corps. Our new line now assumed the shape of a triangle, prolonged at the apex the right of the line being somewhat longer than the left. As the portion of the line on the right was new, time was necessary to fortify and intrench it, and the work was carried on vigorously by the Fifth and First Army Corps.

It was very evident at daylight this morning that the day would bring forth a terrific battle. We knew that the enemy had been reinforcing his line all night, at the expense, undoubtedly, of the strength of his force on our left. His intention was evidently, to fight for the possession of the plank-road which it was perfectly apparent he must have, as that portion of it which we then held was subject to the enemy's assault in front and on both flanks.

But the possession of this road was not obtained by the enemy save at our own time, at his severest cost, and after one of the most desperate, tenacious, and bloody conflicts, for its short duration, of the whole war. At 5 o'clock a.m. the rebels could be plainly seen up the plank-road, about a mile and a half from the Chancellor-house, which General Hooker still retained as his head-quarters, though a shell had gone through it the evening before, and another had cut down a tree directly in front of it.

Our line of battle was formed with General Berry's gallant division on the right, General Birney next, on the left, General Whipple and General Williams supporting. At half-past 5 a.m. the advance became engaged in the ravine, just beyond the ridge where Captain Best's guns had made their terrific onslaught the night before and where they still frowned upon the enemy and threatened his destruction.

The rattle of musketry soon became a long continued crash, and in a few moments, as battalion after battalion became engaged, the roar surpassed all conception, and indicated that the fight would be one of the most terrible nature. General Berry's division, which had checked the enemy's advance the night before, engaged him again, and if it were possible for them to add more laurels to their fame, then they did it thrice over again. The enemy advanced his infantry in overwhelming numbers, and seemed determined to crush our forces. But the brave men of Sickles and Slocum, who fought their columns with desperate gallantry, held the rebels in check, and inflicted dreadful slaughter among them. General French's division was sent in on the right flank of our line at about 7 a.m., and in a short time a horde of ragged, screaming rebels running down the road indicated that portion of the enemy's line had been crushed. At 8 o'clock a.m. General French sent his compliments to General Hooker, with the information that he had charged the enemy and was driving him before him.

Sickles maintained the attack upon his line with great endurance. The enemy seemed determined to crush him with the immensity of his forces, and, as subsequently shown from the statements of prisoners, five whole divisions of the rebel army were precipitated upon this portion of the line, for from these five divisions we took during the day an aggregate of over 2,000 prisoners.

The exploits of our gallant troops in these dark, tangled, gloomy woods may never be brought to light; but they would fill a hundred volumes. It was a deliberate, desperate hand-to-hand conflict, and the carnage was perfectly frightful. Cool officers say that the dead and wounded of the enemy covered the ground in heaps, and that the rebels seemed utterly regardless of their lives, and literally threw themselves upon the muzzles of our guns. Many desperate charges were made during the fight, particularly by Berry's division. Mott's brigade made 15 distinct charges, and captured seven stands of colours, the 7th New Jersey, Colonel Francine, alone capturing four stands of colours and 500 prisoners.

General Couch's Second Army Corps, though only in part present, did excellent work. It was General French who charged and drove the enemy on the flank, and it was the indomitable Hancock who gallantly went to the relief of the hard-pressed Sickles.

The engagement lasted without the slight intermission from 5.30 a.m. to 8.45 a.m, when there was a temporary cessation on our part, occasioned by getting out of ammunition. We held our position for nearly an hour with the bayonet, and then, being resupplied, an order was given to fall back to the vicinity of the Chancellor House, which we did in good order. Here the contest was maintained for an hour or more, not so severely as before, but with great havoc to the enemy and considerable loss to ourselves.

The vicinity of the Chancellor House was now the theatre of the fight, and my visits to that spot became less frequent. General Hooker maintained his head-quarters there until 10 a.m., when it was set on fire by the enemy's shells, and is now in ruins. Chancellorsville is no longer in existence, having perished with the flames, but Chancellorsville is in history never to be effaced.

Our new line was now so far established as to render it safe to withdraw all our forces on that front, which was accordingly done, and at 11.30 a.m. the musketry firing ceased.

The engagement had lasted six hours, but had been the most terrific of the war. Our artillery had literally slaughtered the enemy, and many of the companies had lost heavily in men themselves, but the guns were all saved.

The enemy was now no longer in our rear, but had been shoved down directly in our front, and is now directly between us and our forces in Fredericksburg, and we were again in an intrenched and formidably fortified position. The enemy has gained some ground, it is true, but at the sacrifice of the flower of his force, five of his seven divisions having been cut to pieces in the effort, and over 2,000 of them have fallen into our hands.

Our right wing, under Generals Reynolds and Meade, was not engaged, save the division of General Humphreys, which went into the woods on the enemy's left flank, and fought valiantly under their brilliant leader, until their ammunition was exhausted.

During the afternoon the enemy had made several attempts to force our lines, particularly at the apex of our position, near the Chancellor House, but Captain Weed has massed a large quantity of artillery in such a position as to repulse with great loss everything placed within its range. The enemy tried several batteries and regiments at that point at different times during the afternoon, and they were literally destroyed by the fire of our terrible guns. Nothing can live within their range.

Our present position is impregnable if our troops continue to fight as they have to-day. General Lee, the prisoners say, has issued an order that our lines must be broken at all hazards. Let them try it again with what they have left. They can, and perhaps will, destroy themselves by attacks upon this position.

Our troops are perfectly cool and confident. They have fought with great spirit and enthusiasm, and will continue to do so.

The rebel prisoners report that General A. P. Hill was killed this forenoon, during the sanguinary conflict his division had with General Berry's division. General Berry was himself killed while gallantly fighting his brave men.

It is impossible to estimate the loss in to-day's battle on either side. We know that ours is heavy—heavier than ever before in a battle of so short duration. We further know that the loss of the enemy is admitted by themselves to be perfectly frightful. We had the advantage in artillery, and our shells and canister tore and mangled their ranks fearfully. The prisoners are silent as to the loss of prominent officers, but some of the Alabamians in A. P. Hill's division say that he was killed early in the day, and that General Raynor is now in command of the division.

The exact count of prisoners thus far taken, during the battle of Sunday, is not yet known, but it must be, all told, nearly, if not quite, 2,000. They were brought in singly, in squads, in companies, and by regiments; and our men say they could have taken many more, "but for the trouble of bothering with them on the field of battle." They would rather shoot than capture. Two regiments were taken entire—the 23d Georgia and the 4th Alabama—the former yesterday and the latter to-day. Then there are detachments from 50 or 60 other regiments, including many North and South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, and Louisiana regiments. The enemy has undoubtedly taken several hundred of our men, mostly wounded, with some from the 11th Corps, who couldn't run fast enough to get way.

General Averell, with his cavalry command, returned to United States Ford to-day, and reported in person to General Hooker this afternoon. General Averell has been out 23 days, and been as far south as Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where he destroyed the bridge and track of the road. During his trip, he drove Lee and Stuart out of Culpepper, add captured there about $5,000 worth of salt and bacon belonging to the rebel Government, which he did not destroy, but distributed among the poor and suffering people of that vicinity. This made General A. very popular, and hereafter the people there will prefer his visits to those of Lee and Stuart.

General Averell has received instructions for important work, and our communications may be considered entirely safe so long as his force is in reach.

The head quarters of the army of the Potomac in the field are to-night under a large tree, just in the rear of the front line of rifle-pits and abattis. General Hooker has just dined on hard tack and cold ham. The gentlemen of the staff are looking for their "pack mule."

Head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, near Falmouth,
Virginia, Sunday Evening, 10 p.m.

I have arrived here from Chancellorsville, and learn of the complete succes of General Sedgwick's attack upon the stronghold of the enemy at Fredericksburg Heights.

The positon was brilliantly carried by storm to-day by Pratt's glorious light division of the 6th Army Corps, capturing two whole regiments of rebels the 16th and 18th Mississippi, one company of the famous Washington Artillery of New Orleans, and part of Alexander's Artillery, including in all eight guns and nearly 1,000 prisoners. The storming forces were aided by General Gibbon, of the 2d Army Corps, who, with a force, came upon the flank and rear of the enemy, planting the American flag upon their works before they had actually ceased firing upon our charging column.

The captures were complete, and our loss only moderate. General Sedgwick afterwards engaged the enemy and drove him back. At 6 p.m. he advanced to the Brick Church, four miles and a half out on the plank road toward Chancellorsville. Here he had a severe engagement with Early's division, reinforced by troops from Lee, but repulsed them, and sent in another lot of prisoners.

The enemy is now hemmed in between Hooker and Sedgwick, and will, no doubt, fight with desperate tenacity to extricate himself from his desperate position; but the advantage seems to rest decidedly with us.

SPEKE AND GRANT JOINED BY PETHERICK ON THE WHITE NILE.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—It will be a relief to the public anxiety respecting the fate of Mr. Petherick, whose death had been announced some time ago in a telegram from Alexandria, to hear the good news that he is alive and well, having effected a junction with Captains Speke and Grant at Gondokoro, on the White Nile, on the 23d of February.

In reference to the great question of the sources of the Nile, Captain Speke thus writes to me:—

"I said I would do it, and I have done it. The Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the sacred Bahrel Abiad (White Nile). . . . I think I may safely say (he adds) that I never felt so rejoiced as I did when Petherick delivered to me your letter, notifying that the Royal Geographical Society had adjudicated to me their Founder's Medal (for the discovery of the Lake Victoria Nyanza), the more so as the kind expressions in your letter reached me just as my trials were over."

By the intelligence communicated to the Foreign Office by Mr. Colquhoun, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, and for which I am indebted to Mr. Hammond, it appears that the Viceroy of Egypt was about to send a steamer to Assouan, to bring Speke and party down to Cairo, so that we may soon welcome them at home.

It further appears that Baker, the adventurous author of the *Rifle and Hound*, had gone to the south-west in search of another great internal lake, or branch of the White Nile, and will return in one year.

Captain Speke, writing on the 30th of March from Khartum to Mr. Saunders at Alexandria (as I learn by a letter just received from Mr. C. L. Conyngham, of the Foreign-office), says:—

"We left Petherick, wife and doctor all well at Gondokoro. Baker, who was the first Englishman we met with, gave us assistance in boats, stores, and money."

As Captain Speke was in anxiety as to the means of sending back the negro porters and attendants, 23 in number to their native country, near Zanzibar, I am happy to say that this wish has been anticipated by the last mail. Believing that he would be so embarrassed, I applied to my friend Admiral W. H. Hall, who, as one of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company, has liberally arranged with his associates that these poor and faithful people shall be conveyed *gratis* to Aden or Bombay, whence they can be shipped direct for Zanzibar.

Looking to the vigour of Consul Petherick, and his being so well inured to African climate, I ventured to say at the last meeting of the Geographical Society that I thought he would emerge from the region into which he had penetrated, notwithstanding the loss of his stores and the disasters which had befallen him.

This discovery of Speke and Grant, by which the southernmost limit of the basin of the Nile is determined to be four degrees south of the equator, is the most remarkable geographical feat of our age, and is, indeed, an achievement of which all our countrymen may well be proud.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

16, Belgrave-square, May 16.

MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS MARKET

(From the Manchester Guardian, May 13 and 16.)

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1863.

YARNS at large have continued their upward course, being more or less dearer to-day than they were on Friday. As compared with this day week, there is an advance of 1d. per lb. upon pin cops, twist cops, and wefts for doubling; say from about 32's. to 60's. Some sellers have laid on rather more than that. In higher numbers also, up to 120's, the quotations are raised. It is found, however, that buyers hesitate to pay the required prices, and their operations are much restricted. They are taking less than they were; not merely, however, because of increased dearness, but partly because their wants are pretty well supplied by the purchases of the previous ten days. Warps and pin cops, below 32's down to 16's, have gained about ½d. per lb. in the week; but here, also, business is checked, as well for home manufacture as for exportation; indeed, in the latter department, but little is wanted. Reeled yarns are raised in a smaller degree than others, because the demand is comparatively less. There has been some partial buying of water and mule twist for Bombay, Madras, and China. For the continent of Europe little has been done. The Germans continue to receive unfavourable advices. Doubled yarns of all numbers are very stiff in their prices, some of them inclining upward, but they are very inanimate. Number 40, however, is very scarce, and therefore comparatively dear.

There was last week, and there is still, a fair demand from what may be called the nearer foreign markets for a variety of piece goods, among which may be instanced certain kinds of madapollams and twills, and the lighter domestics and T cloths as well as printing cloths, 26in. and 32in. to 34in. wide, and 14 to 16 threads square. To-day, we hear of some little being done in 36-inch printers, which have so long been very dull. For all the articles referred to the full prices of last week have been obtained, but attempts at higher prices have mostly failed. The India merchants have made scarcely any offers for cloth. They seem to be waiting for further intelligence. The Bombay mail is due, and by it there will no doubt be received telegraphic information from Calcutta. This branch of our market has been injuriously affected both yesterday and to-day by a prevalent rumour that a Greek house had received at the latter end of last week a Calcutta telegram, dated April 18, reporting piece goods unsaleable, and Bannermill 40's twist down 4½d. per lb from the late highest price. This report has floated about the Exchange, sometimes affirmed and sometimes denied upon the best authority. As the India houses have been expecting dull accounts of cloth and a further fall in twist, the report has received a good deal of credit and exercised a depressing influence. We believe the house referred to did get a telegraphic statement to the effect that on the 18th ult. the Bannermill yarn had lost 6d. per lb. in all, but not mentioning cloth in any way.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of several additional letters respecting the adulteration of East India cotton. These fully confirm the allegations of previous correspondents whose communications have appeared in our columns; and they all, together with the verbal complaints heard on every side, require some combined action on the part of the trade to put an end to a system of fraud which is past bearing any longer.

We are furnished by a gentleman in this city with a copy of "A bill for the prevention of adulteration of cotton, and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the presidency of Bombay," which was "read a second time, and passed, in the Legislative Council on Thursday, April 2." This enactment provides that "whosoever adulterates or deteriorates cotton by mixing therewith any seed, dirt, stones, or other foreign matter, or who fraudently mixes cleaned and uncleaned cotton commonly called cuppus, or cotton of different varieties, in one bale, or who fraudulently or dishonestly, by exposing cotton to dew or by any other means, deceptively increases or attempts to increase the weight of the same, shall be punishable, on conviction, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, and shall also be liable to fine; all cotton so adulterated, or deteriorated, or fraudulently mixed, or deceptively increased in weight, and which has formed the subject of such a conviction, shall be confiscated." Those, also, who sell or offer for sale any such deteriotated cotton are punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both. There are also enactments for the licensing and regulating of cotton presses and gins; and inspectors of cotton are to be appointed, who shall "suppress the use of unlicensed presses for compressing cotton, and examine cotton offered for compression, or exposed or intended for sale; and, in the execution of such duty, such officers shall at all times have access to every building and enclosure within which any gin or press at work, or prepared for work, is situated; and if the licencee of any press, or his servant or agent, shall be convicted of having offered any obstruction to such inspector in the execution of his duty, his licence may be adjudged by a magistrate to be suspended for a fixed time, or to have become null and void."

It now remains for spinners to second the efforts of the Legislative Council to put down these Indian robberies. In no instance should they any more submit to loss, but at once make their claim upon the merchant, and, if necessary, enforce it in a court of law. This is the duty of every one both to himself and to the body of which he is a member.

But there stands in the way of their discharging this duty a very notable rule of purchase which has been imposed upon spinners since the commencement of the American civil war. We understand that, upon every sheet of brown paper containing a sample of cotton there is pasted a small slip of paper on which are printed the words—"No allowance for false packing after passing the scales." Now the bales "pass the scales" immediately after the purchase, and before they leave Liverpool. The spinner is, therefore, quite precluded from all chance of compensation for any amount of fraud, for he cannot have all the bags he purchases cut open and examined and re-packed while still in the port, nor, indeed, after they reach his mill until he puts them into use. This rule has been adopted, without the consent of the consumers, solely by the brokers for their own ease, and for the interests of merchants and speculators. It is, indeed, one of the rarest specimens of arbitrary action and arrant injustice we ever heard of in commercial dealing. It is said that this piece of legislation was carried by a majority of not more than two. Surely the "ayes" consisted entirely of selling brokers! A consumer's broker could not think of voting on that side.

There is an older rule than that new-fangled one and its terms are—"Warranted equal to sample." This is, in fact, the common law of all trade, without which selling and buying would quickly degenerate into cheating and being cheated; and we cannot but think that if any spinner on whom distinct fraud has been perpetrated would take his case into a court of law he might venture to look for some substantial justice from a jury. Twelve honest men would hardly compel him to pay 2s. a lb for 10, 15, or 20lb of stones, or other rubbish, in every 340lb of so-called cotton. We know a gentleman who dared a merchant, the other day, to go into Court. On opening his bales at the factory, he found the cotton adulterated. Taking the sample by which his purchase had been made, and also a fair sample of the article as it proved to be, he proceeded to Liverpool and placed a couple of alternatives imperatively before the seller, who speedily agreed to take back the compound of dirt and fibre. And it is within a week that an eminent millowner demanded and received £400 for damage by fire in one of his blowing rooms, occasioned by the action of the machine upon a stone or stones in the cotton.

Is it not advisable that the trade should combine together and agree to support with funds such of their body as may appeal to the law for redress in any cases as to which the Committee of their Association may sanction that step?

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863.

We stated on Tuesday evening that the additions made to prices on that day had caused the buyers of yarns and piece goods to hesitate and do less than they otherwise would have done,—although, after all, a very fair amount of business was effected. On the previous day there had been some free purchasing by parties who expected a rise.

Business has become more inanimate since Tuesday,—to-day it is so in a marked degree. The Liverpool cotton market has taken the same course. Our market has suffered from telegraphic advices of dulness, with rather lower quotations at Calcutta and Bombay on the 28th of April: and Liverpool has been acted upon by Manchester, while both are affected by the announced movements of the Federal army on the Rappahannock. But if these somewhat depressing causes had not been in operation, some falling off would, no doubt, have still been perceptible, in consequence of the further advance in prices, and of the degree in which buyers had already supplied their wants.

On all hands it is agreed that exceedingly little business has been done to-day in yarn and cloth by shippers and home buyers. This, however, has no other effect on prices than to check for the moment that further upward tendency which showed itself on Tuesday. Those sellers who were then in extremes, demanding more than the general prices, may have modified their terms; and, undoubtedly, if a spinner or manufacturer must sell, he must yield to an offer rather under the general quotation. But the market exhibits real strength, as every one finds who needs to buy anything. Whatever may have been the increase of production since the beginning of the year, the increase of demand from exhausted markets has been greater, for, not only has the entire production gone off, but so also have most of those stocks which had long been pressing upon the market; while contracts for a few weeks forward are numerous. Still, there is among all buyers a constantly operative caution, which holds them back at every step upwards, by suggesting how far things might go in the opposite direction, if American affairs were to take a certain course, which, though not apparently probable, they feel to be very possible when considering whether or not they shall make further ventures.

We hope that the consumers of Surat cotton will make a point of attending the meeting, advertised to be held on Tuesday, to take into consideration the extraordinary rule of sale imposed upon the trade in the Liverpool market. We may here mention that claims have been made upon the Manchester Insurance Company on account of damage by fires which occurred last week in four blowing rooms in different localities. There is every reason to believe that those fires were occasioned by the action of the machines upon gravel. This statement we have from one of the Directors.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—I have just perused the provisions of the bill lately passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay, for the suppression of the crying evil of false packing of cotton, as given in your paper of to-day; and while these may be very good as far as they go, it seems to me that something like the following would be a proper and efficient addition thereto:—

"That every parcel of cotton in bales packed for exportation shall be accompanied by a *guia*, or permit, declaring the name of the packer and overseer, with their distinctive mark and address. That such permit shall accompany the cotton to its port of embarkation, and be endorsed from one owner to another, like a bill of exchange, as it passes through different hands."

By this simple means the responsibility can be brought back to the guilty party, and a knowledge of this act as a strong preventive against fraud.—Yours respectfully,

13th May 1863. A MERCHANT.

We have not now the bill in our possession; but a merchant, whom we have seen on the subject, has an impression that such marks upon the bales as will identify the packer and, through him, the adulterator of cotton, are imperatively required.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

TUESDAY.

(From the Manchester Guardian, May 13 and 16.)

There has been a little less doing to-day, but the market continues firm, at previous rates.

The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales; of which 5,000 are for speculation and export.

Sales. To-day.	Sales. Previously this week.	Description and prices.	Imports. Yester-day.	Imports. Previously this week.
150	2200	American ....20 to 22½ Mid. Orleans...... 23	—	355
8650	36780	Surat...........11 to 19½ Fair Dhollera ... 18	9021	1375
1000	4000	Egyptian ....16 to 25 Fair ... 22	1823	1219
140	1140	Pernam, &c.......20 to 23	138	—
60	270	Maranham.........28 to —	—	—
—	610	Bahia & Maceio...— to —	—	—
10000	45000		10982	2949
	10000		2949	
	55000	Total since last Thursday	13931	

Total speculation and export this week, 28,500 bales.

FRIDAY.

A very large amount of business has again been transacted each day throughout the week, the trade, speculators, and exporters having each been free buyers. A further advance of about ½d. per lb has again been established in American descriptions, and Brazil generally have also improved to at least the same extent. Large sales have again been effected in Egyptian, at an average rise of about ½d. per lb. Nearly all East India descriptions have been eargerly purchased by all classes of buyers; the advance on Surats ranging from ½d. to ¾d. per lb. China has advanced to 16½d. or ¾d. dearer, and Japan 18d. per lb. Bengal and Scinde has been in great favor, at an improvement of about ½d. per lb; although a rather quieter tone prevailed on Wednesday and yesterday, the full improvment is well maintained. The transactions in cotton to arrive have been on an unusually extensive scale, and prices have advanced at least in a ratio equal to cotton on the spot. Speculators have taken 2,030 American, 370 Pernam, 1,350 Bahia, 4,240 Eygptain, 15,350 Surat, 1,970 Madras, 4,520 China, and 1,383 Bengal and Scinde, total 31,430 bales; and there are reported for export 12,620 bales, viz.—630 American, 20 Pernam, 270 Bahia, 1,600 Egyptian, 6,210 Surat, 1,880 China, 70 Madras, and 1,940 Bengal.

There has been less doing to-day, with prices slightly in favour of the buyer. The sales are estimated at 6,000 bales, 3,000 of which are for speculation and export.

(From the Times, May 16.)

MAY 15.

Sales this week, 78,270 bales; total this year, 803,570 bales; same period in 1862, 947,560 bales. Imported this week, 54,857 bales; total this year, 508,271 bales; same period in 1862, 383,884. bales; total imports in 1862, 1,253,881 bales. Exported this year 148,788 bales; same period in 1862, 123,744 bales. Computed stocks this day, 635,900 bales; same period in 1862, 365,390 bales. Taken for consumption this year, 416,000 bales; same period in 1862, 517,603 bales.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year..	207,620
Same in 1862	300,740
Stock in Liverpool, Dec 31, 1862	392,460
Same in 1861	622,560

During the early part of the week there was a large demand for Americen cotton, and as only a comparatively limited supply was offering prices of the kinds in demand rapidly advanced. Since Wednesday the inquiry has been more moderate, the market has had a quieter tone, and buyers some advantage, yet our quotations show an advance of ½d. per lb. on fair qualities, and about 1d. per lb. on lower grades since last week.

In sea Islands a fair business has been done, but prices show little change.

For Egyptian there has been a large demand, and prices advanced about ½d. per lb. but during the last two days a free supply and a more moderate inquiry has allowed prices rather to recede, and ¼d. per lb. now represents the advance since last week

Brazils have felt the advance in American, and the business done has been at decidedly higher prices. Our quotations are ½d. to ¾d. per lb above last week.

There has been a large demand for Surats, and useful kinds have advanced ½d. to ¾d. per lb. since last week.

2,030 American, 4,240 Egyptian, 370 Pernam, 1,350 Bahia, 230 Smyrna, and 23,220 East India are reported on speculation; and 630 American, 1,600 Egyptian, 20 Pernam, 270 Bahia, and 9,900 East India for export.

The cotton market has relapsed into a dull state, and this day's business does not exceed 6,000 bales, one-half on speculation and for export. Prices are the turn in the buyers' favour

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

	Rs.		
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

		Rs.
SHERRIES—		
Black Seal.........Amontillado.........per dozen		28
Bronze do. } White do. } ....Good Dinner Wines...	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	24
Do. ......Pints	„	13
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margaux	„	34
Leoville	„	28
St. Julien	„	22
Medoc	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superiorquality...A.DePaul......Quarts	„	40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	„	21
Do. ...J.C. Morizet...Quarts	„	36
Do. ... do ...Pints	„	19
HOCK—		
Sparking and Still { Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... }	„	38
MOSELLE do do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	„	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	„	18
CURACOA	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY	„	30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		
Do. ......Julies Robins (30 year old)	„	50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica...	„	20
Gin—Old Tom.....Booth, London....		
Do........Hollands, in cases...		
WHISKEY.........Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

BASS, AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received, orders registered by
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.
Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co....at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts
CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé	...at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858	Do...... 30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856.	Do...... 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858.	Do...... 30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	„ 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon, Hernozant	„ 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville Do.	„ 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte Do.	„ 35	do.	do.
SPARKLING MOSELLE.			
Blumeder Mosel. C. A. Kupferberg.	„ 40	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, ditto ditto 1 „
Sherry, ditto ditto 3 „
Claret, ditto ditto 2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ „
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, ditto ditto 3 „
Brandy, ditto ditto 1 „
Old Tom, ditto ditto 1 „
Whiskey, ditto ditto 1 „
W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	..........Black Capsule...	35
	Pts	„ „ ...	18
	No. 2	..........Blue „ ...	30
	Pts	„ „ ...	16
	No. 3	..........Yellow „ ...	26
	Pts	„ „ ...	14
	No. 4	..........Green „ ...	22
	Pts	„ „ ...	12
	Medoc	..........Red „ ...	17
	Pts	„ „ ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
		per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
		per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Port	Black Seal		28
	„	Pts.	15
	Red Seal		24
	„	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	..........Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso		30
	Light Golden	..........Green „	28
	Pale	..........Brown „	26
	Pale	..........Yellow „	22
	Pale	..........White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale,	(Black Capsule)		32
„	(Yellow „)		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	......in Glass Bottles...	42
	„	Pts...	21
	White	„ Bottles...	42
	„	Pts...	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
„		Pts...	21
Cherry Brandy			30
„		Pts...	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, April 1863.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS
JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nicklesilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemens.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached; Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleue Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata.	4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. The Burlesque Galop.	6. Canz mein Leken Galop,

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.
N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Planoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TOBACCO, 2s. and 10s. of superior quality. Apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ½ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.
G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived:—
A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "THAMES."—Under instructions from Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction, on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at their rooms, at 3 o'clock P.M., the fine British Ship, *Thames*, of 858 Tons register, with Stores and Sails complete, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.
ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.
No. 23, Marine Street, Bombay, 5th June 1863.

FOR SALE.—HAMS, CHEESE and ENGLISH BUTTER in Firkins, (84 lbs. each), just landed per Ship *Glee Maiden*. Apply to Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons, 29, Apollo Street.

HAM AND CHEESE.—For sale at the Godown of Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., No. 6, Apollo Street. Price 12 Annas per lb.

WHITWORTH'S RIFLES.—The undersigned have received a small consignment of Whitworth Rifles, produced by the Whitworth Rifle Company, which they are prepared to sell at the following prices:—

	Rs.
Rifle complete with sling, muzzle stopper snap cap, and sword bayonet	125
Or without bayonet........................	115

Bullets and lubricating wads can also be supplied.
Bombay, 2nd June 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemist &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch.

CHEMICALS.
ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process;" Acetic Beaufoys; Boracic; Citric; Formic Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.
ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.
AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.
AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide and Iodide.
BARYTA, Nitrate.
CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.
CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.
COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcoholic; and for the Dry process.
COTTON WOOL, finest *prepared*.
ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified; and Sulphuric: and Absolute.
GUN COTTON, Soluble.
GUN PAPER Soluble.
GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sal d'Or.
GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.
IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture, Simple and Compound.
IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Pronitrate in Solution.
KAOLIN.
LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.
LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.
MAGNESIA, Nitrate.
MERCURY, pure, distilled.
NAPTHA.
POTASS, Nitrate, pure.
POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.
ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.
ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process.)
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate, and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
TRIPOLI finest Venetian.
VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of
VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Sœnne Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.
ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.
BATHS, from 6½ by 4½ to 12 by 10.
DISHES.
Glass Moulded and Hard Procelain, 6½ by 4½ to by 10.
PLATES.
Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by Messrs. CHANCE & Co., of the following sizes:—
2½ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.
BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

Albumenized Paper.	SIZES.
Genuine German Saxe.	
Extra Albumenized do.	22 by 17
Turner's Negative and Positive	
Whatman's do.	and
Canson's Thin Negative.	
„ Thick Positive.	
Hollingworth's Papers.	17 by 11
Salted do.	
Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.	

Bibulbus Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.

SUNDRIES.
Plate Holders.
Pneumatic Holders.
Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.
Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
Scales in Oak Boxes with Brass Pans.
Graduated Glass Measures.
Glass Funnels and Stands.
Buckle Brushes.
Focussing Glasses.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.
Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.
Manson's Colors, various.
Card Mounts, of sizes.
Frames for Passe Partouts.
Morocco Cases and Frames.
Glass and Wedgewood Pestles and Mortars.
Stereoscopic Mounts.
Microscopes and Telescopes.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, several dozens of Peppermint, Carraway and assorted Lozenges, Eau de Cologne, Japanned Shoes, Dressed Dolls, Persian Carpets, and a few American 8-day Clocks.
By order of the Mortgagee.
A quantity of China Paper Umbrellas.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of Handsome high caste fast trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old, and 14-1½. To be seen on two hours' previous notice.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th June 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th June 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, a Double Barrelled Gun by Richards and a Double Barrelled Rifle by W. Pitchard and Sons, both fitted up in Mahogany Cases, a Mahogany square and a Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, a Hunting Saddle, a few Articles of Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c. &c.
Also by order of the Administrator General.
A lot of Silver Spoons and Forks, and Sundries, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Bugg, and a Double Barrelled Gun by Smith Elder & Co., and sundries belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. George Heaves.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a double Barrelled Rifle by Brown and Rodda, and a double Barrelled Gun by Westley Richards.
A small batch of fine Champagne Cognac, by Goudin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Cash.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.
A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th June 1863.

Business Announcements.

PUMPS AND ENGINES FOR SALE.—A pair of Pumps, 10-inch diameter, 18-inch stroke, Gun-metal plungers and fitting, and gearing complete, also a pair of Horizontal 7-horse power Engines, with tubular boiler for working same, all in excellent condition; also 500 feet 4-inch Cast Iron Piping, with elbow and T pieces. For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1863.

BASSETT & Co. (late WALKER & Co.)—All kinds of CARPENTERS' and ENGINEERS' TOOLS HOUSE FITTINGS of all descriptions, including WATER CLOSETS, WASH-HAND BASINS, &c. &c.
PORTLAND CEMENT (*only a few casks left*). PAINT BRUSHES, GARDEN TOOLS, SHOT and POWDER FLASKS, RIFE FITTINGS.
NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. WALKER & Co. are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, or they will necessarily be handed over to our solicitors for recovery BASSETT & Co.

SYKES & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, beg to say that they have now on hand every description of Photographic materials, &c., beautiful specimens of stained Glassware engraved with views of Bombay, and Native Costumes from Photographs, Rich French Wall Papers, new design, a variety of large Magic Lantern Slides, moveable double glasses by Carpenter and Westley, Stereocopes and Stereocopic views for ditto of superior quality, Gilt moulding for frames of sizes.
Hummum Street, 8th May, 1863.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas

from the best makers in London...............Rs.	4 to 12
Sponges	1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.)	3 to 5
Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen).........	12 to 36
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes	2 to 20
Thermometers	2 to 5

Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice

Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs.	50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from .... 20 to	35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. 4 to	40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved... 25 to	30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ... 20 to	50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever........................	700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever	600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds..............	400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved..............................	300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.
N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May.
Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.
16th April, 1863.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz:—
Ladies Fancy Crinoline and White Immitation Chip Bonnetts, Black and White Net shapes, Denmark White Luton, Split, Cheston, and Alexandra Hats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot Sun shades of various colours, Black Glace, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric, Handkerchiefs, Linen Collar and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collers, Hats for Girls of Denmark Split, Leamington, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmere Boots Elastic sides, Air Tight Jappanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland" per Steamer *China*, the following, viz:—
Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets.
Boys' and Girls' Crinoline Hats.
Ladies' Black Straw Hats.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls.
Ladies' French Corsets.
White and Colored Feathers.
Hair Plaits.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear*,
"A very Choice Selection of French Flowers."
"The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat."
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

MRS. LAKE begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.
N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.
For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at Eduljee Cursetjee's, Dubash, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUND, £2,122,828.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on Buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
Pucka-built and Tiled Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favorable terms.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1863. Agents.

THE CARNATIC COFFEE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000 in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX OF 1857.
Directors.
W. R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. A. M. RITCHIE, Esq.
J. G. COLEMAN, Esq. J. MACKENZIE, Esq.
J. OAKES, Esq. REV. A. R. FENNELL, A. B.
N. MORRISON, Esq.
WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.
Secretaries and Treasurers in Madras.
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT AND Co,
Solicitors in Madras: Messrs. BOYSON AND MILLER.
Agents in London: Messrs ARBUTHNOT, LATHAM AND Co.
Agents in Calcutta.
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND Co.
Agents in Bombay.
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM AND Co.

THIS Company was established in April 1862 with a capital of Rs. 1.50,000 subsequently increased to 3 lakhs. It has recently been decided to extend the capital still further to a total amount of Rs. 10,00,000.

The Company was originally formed for the cultivation of produce generally, but the Directors intend for the present to confine their operations to Coffee as that article appears to offer the greatest advantages.

The profits of Coffee cultivation when conducted with ordinary prudence are known to be very large. The "Wynaad Planters' Association" in reply to an enquiry made by Mr. E. G. Thomas, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, recently declared the average profits to be about 25 per cent.

The Company have already acquired by purchase the Glen Coorg Estate near Mercara—in the province of Coorg—and a block of forest land in Munzerabad—known as Money Bede.

Glen Coorg is situated on the Mangalore Ghat, at a distance of 8 Miles by hill, or 12 Miles by trunk road from Mercara. From Mangalore it is distant 60 Miles, water communication being available for about 20 Miles of that distance. The Estate contains about 1200 acres, of which 300 are already planted and in partial bearing. The remainder is fine forest with a sufficiency of grazing ground. The Directors have engaged a Manager of much experience in Ceylon and whose testimonials are of the highest order, and as the climate of Coorg has been proved to be perfectly adapted for Coffee Cultivation, there is every reason to hope that this Estate will become a valuable property.

The Money Bede Estate is a block of 1200 acres of fine forest land—in every way suited for Coffee Cultivation. A gentleman who has already opened two Estates in Ceylon to the entire satisfaction of his Employers—has been engaged as Manager. A large extent will at once be brought into Cultivation, and the Directors look with the utmost confidence to the future prospects of this Estate.

Applications for shares to be addressed to Messrs. Arbuthnot in Madras; Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Calcutta;—or Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay. Rs. 30 per share will be called up, on allotment—but the Directors do not anticipate that any further calls will be required during the present year.

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AGENTS:—LONDON FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue De Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHARAOH & Co.